



**Austro-Hungarian
Orders, Medals and Decorations
Volume VII: Table Medals, Part II:
1701-1742**



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Introduction

This volume contains a description and analysis of the table medals issued within the Austrian Empire. The period covered is from the beginning of the reign of Leopold VI in 1701 to the reign of Maria Theresia and Francis I Stephan in 1742. This will include medals issued by entities other than the central Austrian governments so long as they are directly related to the military mission of the government. The material covered in this volume will include order related table medals and table medals issued by the central government for a wide range of reasons. Thus the reader can expect to find information within this volume on the following subjects:

Table Medals:

- Those related to Austrian orders, medals or decorations
- Those military related medals issued by the Austrian Government
- Those military related medals issued by entities affiliates with the Austrian Government





Table Medals

Liberation of Carpi and Cremona Commemoration Medal (Befreiung von Carpi et Cremona Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1701

Reason Issued: To commemorate the liberation of Carpi and Cremona in Northern Italy during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: This medal is inscribed on the edge

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a bust of Prince Eugen facing to the viewers right wearing armor and the collar of the order of the Golden Fleece with an inscription around the top half of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position which reads: **FREGI ALPES, GALEISQVE PADVM VICTRICIBVS HAVSI . claud.** Translation: I conquered the Alps and took the victory in the Marshes, Claudius. Below the bust is an exergue with a raised line at the top is inscribed in three lines: **EUGENIUS SAB: PRINC: / SVPR: EXERCIT: CAES: / IN ITAL: DVX.** Translation: Eugene Prince of Savoy Supreme Commander of the army in Italy.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a scene of the battle taking place between Adige and Tartaro. Around the image starting at the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position is inscribed: **VICTORES ITE FVRENTES ITE MEI COMITES ET CAVSAM DICITE FERRO. laic** Translation: Furious victors go to my people and make your case with iron. Below the bust is an exergue with a raised line at the top is inscribed in three lines: **IMPETVS GALLORVM FRAC. / TVS AD ATHE-SIN / D. 9 IVL . MDCCI.** Translation: The glories attack on the French at Athens on July 9, 1701.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 39-42.3 grams
- Zinc Medal: Unknown

Size: 47.5-48 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Martin Brunner and Georg Friedrich Nurnberger (Edge inscription)

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Cremona Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille für die Befreiung von Cremona)



Silver Medal

Date Issued: 1702

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Liberation of Cremona and the capture of Marshall Villeroy by Prince Eugene as part of the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: This medal has an inscription on its edge which reads: **FLORENTES FERVLAS ET GRANDIA LILIA QVASSANS.**

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside the raised rim at the top of the medal is a circular medallion framed with palm fronds. Inside of the medallion is a bust of Prince Eugen in armor facing to the viewers right. Around the bust in small letters is inscribed **EUGEN: PR:SAR: CAES: EX: GENER: COMD.** Translation: Eugen his majesty the emperors commanding general. To the viewers left of the is Fama playing a trumpet and dancing. Below the bust is the imperial eagle with a rooster in its talons and below the bust and to the viewer right are henes fleeing in panic. Around the upper portion of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is the following inscription: **PATIENS VOCARI CAESARIS VLTOR.** Translation: Peace calls the Emperors avenger. Below the scene described above is an exergue with a raised line at the top is inscribed in four lines: **VILLAREGIO SVPR. GALL. / DVCE INTRA MOENIA / CREMONAE CAPTO. / 1702.** Translation: The victorious duke within the walls of Cremona

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, on a plain field is scene composed from left to right of the victorious Germania with her right arm resting on a shield with the imperial coat of arms and balancing a lance. With her left hand she is supporting a statue of victory while seated in a garden. Above the statue is the god of the south wind parting clouds and breathing a storm which is whipping the French lilies in the garden. On right side of the medal extending from the 12 o'clock position to the five o'clock position is inscribed **FLANTIBVS AVSTRIS.** Translation: The south wind blows. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line on which is inscribed in two lines: **VIRTUS GERMA. / NORVM.** Translation: The power of the German forces

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 25.4-26 grams
- Zinc Medal 15.7 grams

Size: 40-41 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and Zinc

Variations: None known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown





Table Medals

Liberation of Cremona Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille für die Befreiung von Cremona)



Zinc Medal

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Landau Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Landauer Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1702

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the capture of the city and fortress of Landau as part of the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The fortress of Landau in the Palatinate changed hands several times during the War of the Spanish Succession after each protracted siege: in 1702 imperial troops won Landau, a year later the French recaptured the fortress, and in 1704 imperial troops led by Joseph I. to win Landau again.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: A bust of Emperor Joseph I facing to the viewers right with a laurel wreath in his hair. Below the bust in small letters is the monogram of the medalist **GH**. Around the bust starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **VICTORIA FELIX AV SPICIS EFFECTA TVIS**. Translation: Auspicious Victory by our glorious leader. Below the bust on an exergue with a raised line on which is inscribed in four lines: **IOSEPHO R. ETH. REGI. / PRIMA AD RHENV EX. / PEDITONE CON. / FECTA**. Translation: Joseph emperor and king leader of the successful Rhine military expedition. Below the inscription in small letter is the monogram of the medalist **GFN**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, on a plain field is an aerial view of the fortifications of Landau. At the top of the medal on a ribbon is inscribed **CESSIT LEOPOLDO MAGNO ET IOSEPHO**. Translation: Captured by Leopold the Great and Joseph. Below the ribbon is inscribed **LANDAVIA** (Landau). At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line at the top is inscribed in two lines: **POSTHAC CEDEE / NEMINI**. Translation: Please tell everyone now.

Weight: 39.4 grams

Size: 47 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: George Hautsch and Georg Friedrich Nurnberger

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Landau Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Landauer Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1702

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the capture of the city and fortress of Landau as part of the War of the Spanish Succession..

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The fortress of Landau in the Palatinate changed hands several times during the War of the Spanish Succession after each protracted siege: in 1702 imperial troops won Landau, a year later the French recaptured the fortress, and in 1704 imperial troops led by Joseph I. to win Landau again.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: An aerial view of the city and fortress of Landau. On the left side of the view are two labels: **CANAL** and **OUFLCK**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, on a plain field is an 11 line inscription, the first line of which is curved. The inscription is as follows: **LANDAU / VON / I. ROM KEY. MAY / UND / DES REICHS. WEGEN / DURCH / I. ROM KONIG . MAY / BELAGERT / UND / DEN 9 SEPT / EROBERT / 1702**. Translation: Landau established by the Romans was captured and liberated by the king of the Roman Empire on September 9, 1702. At the bottom of the medal are two palm fronds tied with a ribbon.

Weight: 33.6 grams

Size: 47 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Landau Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Landauer Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1702

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the capture of the city and fortress of Landau.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The fortress of Landau in the Palatinate changed hands several times during the War of the Spanish Succession after each protracted siege: in 1702 imperial troops won Landau, a year later the French recaptured the fortress, and in 1704 imperial troops led by Joseph I to win Landau again.
- On the edge of the medal is the following inscription: **TECVM EST DOMINVS DEVS TVVS IN OMNIBVS AD QVAECVNQVE PERREXERIS • IOS • C • I**. Translation: The Lord God is with you everywhere you go. IOS,C, I

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field in the center of the medal is a raised circle within which is the image of Joseph I in armor facing to the viewers left. Around the image of the emperor is written **IOSEPHVS REX**. Around the raised circle are stars. To the upper left is the sun with rays. To the upper right is a crescent moon. Around the upper edge of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **SOL ET LVNA ET STELLAE ADORA BVNT EVM GEN 37**. Translation: The sun and the moon and stars will worship him, Genesis 37. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line is inscribed in three lines: **PRINCEPS EXERCITI / TVS DOMINI. / TOS.C.5**. Translation: Prince of the army of our lord.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, on a plain field is the image of the city of Landau. Above the city is an eagle with a ribbon in its talons on which is inscribed the word **LANDAV**. At the top of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is a two line inscription as follows: **CAESAREO AVSPICIO. REGIS VIRTUTE BADENSIS / FELICI DVCTV. GALLO EST EX VNGVE RETRACTA**. Translation: The French king's authority was removed from the city by the power of the Badens. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line is the date: **DIE IX SEPT.** below the date are the initials of the medalist **G.F.N.**

Weight: 41.8 grams

Size: 47.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Georg Hautsch and Georg Friedrich Nurnberger

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Landau Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Landauer Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1702

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the capture of the city and fortress of Landau.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The fortress of Landau in the Palatinate changed hands several times during the War of the Spanish Succession after each protracted siege: in 1702 imperial troops won Landau, a year later the French recaptured the fortress, and in 1704 imperial troops led by Joseph I to win Landau again.
- This medal was also issued as a wearable medal
- The medal has the following inscription on its edge. **LEOPOLDE ! NVNC TE PROLE TVA IVVENEM GERMANIA SENTIT BELLAQVE PRO MAGNO CAESARE CAESAR AGIT.** Translation: Leopold ! Now your children feel that Germany has been participating in the war for a great leader.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Joseph I in armor facing to the viewers right wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the upper edge of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position as follows: **IOSEPHVS D. G. ROM. ET HVNG. REX.** Translation: Joseph I by the grace of God Roman Emperor Hungarian King.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, on a plain field is the image of the city of Landau under attack. At the top of the medal starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **ARMORVM PRIMITIAE.** Translation: Private arms. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line is a two line inscription as follows: **LANDAVIA RECEPТА / D. 10. SEP. 1702.** Translation: Landau Liberated on September 10, 1702.

Weight: 30.7-36.3 grams

Size: 42.9-43.1 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory Over the French Commemorative Medal

(Sieg über die französische Gedenkmedaille)



Silver Medal

Date Issued: 1702

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory over the French as part of the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is the bust of Emperor Joseph I facing to the viewers right in armor and wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the image starting and ending at the six o'clock position is written: **IOSEPHVS I. D.G. ROMANORVM ET HVNGAR. REX.**

Translation: Joseph I with the grace of God Roman emperor and Hungarian king. At the beginning and end of the inscription is a rosette. At the bottom of his right shoulder are the initials **C.W.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, on a plain field is the emperor on horseback accompanied by three soldiers. The emperor and the soldiers are depicted as Roman legionnaires. At the top of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **VOTA PRO FELICI EXPEDITIONE GALLICA.** Translation: Best wishes for a successful French Expedition. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line on which is inscribed in two lines: **SVSCEPTA / A.M. DCCII.** Translation: Accomplished on 1702.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 14.5-14.7 grams
- Bronze Medal: 14.7 grams

Size: 32 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and Bronze

Variations: None known

Designer: Christian Wermuth

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Capture of the Rothenberg Fortress Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Gedenkmedaille der Festung Rothenberg)



Date Issued: 1703

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the capture of the Rothenberg Fortress and the victory over the Bavarians as part of the War of Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Rothenberg Fortress has belonged to the Electorate of Bavaria since 1698. The fortress was besieged during the War of the Spanish Succession by the Holy Roman Empire. In November 1703, Habsburg and Franconian district troops succeeded in forcing the garrison of Rothenberg Fortress to Surrender.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is of the Rothenberg Fortress being bombarded.

Around the image starting at the three o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is written:

RVBEL. EXPVGNATA. CACVMINA. MONTIS.. Translation: The peaks of the mountains were covered with red.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, in the center of the medal is the imperial eagle. Around it are the coats of arms of Bamberg, Brandenburg, Nuremberg and Hohenlohe connected by laurel boughs. At the top of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is an inscription as follows:

CEDVNT. CAESAREIS. CONFOEDERATIS. Translation: The surrender of the allied emperors. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line on which is inscribed the date: **1703.**

Weight: Unknown

Size: Unknown

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Hungarian War of Independence Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Gedenkmedaille der Festung Rothenberg)



Date Issued: 1703

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the beginning of the Hungarian war of Independence in 1703.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This war was unsuccessful and ended with the Hungarian defeat in 1711.
- This is a cast medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is the image of Franz II Rakoczi with long hair facing to the viewers right. Around the image starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is written: **FRANCISCVS II D G TRANSYL PRIN RAKOCZI DVX CONFOE R STAT.**

Translation: Franz II Rakoczi with the grace of God Transylvanian prince Rakoczi duke of the confederated states.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, in the center of the medal is a scene with two standing goddesses and a kneeling figure. One of the standing goddesses has a dove of peace in her left hand while the other holds a sword and a balance in her right hand. Around the edge of the medal starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **DIMIDVM FACTI QVI BENE COEPIT HABET.**

Translation: Half done is a good beginning. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line on which is inscribed a three line inscription as follows: **OPERE LIB INCHOATO / ANNO MDCCIII - / XIV IVNII.** Translation: The work of liberation has begun in the year 1703 June 14.

Weight: 46.9 grams

Size: 42 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gilt lead

Variations: None known

Designer: Daniel Warou

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Bonn, Huy, Limburg, Rheinberg and Geldern Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille für die Eroberung von Bonn, Huy, Limburg, Rheinberg und eldern)



Date Issued: 1703

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Conquest of Bonn, Huy, Limburg, Rheinberg and Geldern by the allied forces in 1703.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: This was a lottery medal

- This medal was issued by the Almoezenier in Alkmaar.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is the image of the goddess holding an orb with an owl in her left hand and a staff with crowns in her right. Behind her can be seen cities and ships at sea. Next to her on the viewers right are Neptune and Mars with a victor's wreath. In his right hand are arrows. The other god holds a trident and a scepter. Around the image starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is written: **VOOR T VADERLAND EN BONDGENOOTEN**. Translation: For the fatherland and its allies. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line on which is inscribed a three line inscription as follows: **BON. HUY. LIMBORGH. / RHINBERGH. / GELDER.** Translation: Captured Bonn, Huy, Limburg, Rheinberg and Geldern.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, in the center of the medal is a scene with putto holding an object above its head in each hand. On either side of the child are large canisters. And next to them are cornucopias with the one on the left inverted. On the canister to the viewers left is written in three lines: **PRYSEN / EM / NIETEN**. On the canister to the viewers right is written in three lines: **SPREURE / EM / NAMEN**. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line on which is inscribed a two line inscription as follows: **DIE NIET WAAGT / DIE NIET WINT**. Translation: Those who don't dare don't win. Below this inscription is the name of the medalist: **M. SMELTZING**

Weight: 42 grams

Size: 47 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gilt lead

Variations: None known

Designer: Maarten Smeltzing

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Hochstadt Victory Commemorative Medal (Hochstadt-Sieg-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1704

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Duke of Marlborough's victory over the French and Bavarians at Hochstadt (Blenheim) which was a major turning point in the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and a Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: The edge of the medal is inscribed in raised letters **FORTVNAE OBSEQUESTI DVCIS FORTISSIMI POST PRIMITIAS SCHELLENBERFICAS**. Translation: To fortune obedient to the most valiant general after the first fruits of Schellenberg.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: A bust of the John Churchill the Duke of Marlborough in armor facing to the viewers right with long flowing hair. Below the bust in small initial of the medalist **H**. Around the bust starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **IOH. D. MARLBVRG. ANG. EX-ER. CAPIT. GENER.** Translation: John Duke of Marlborough, commander and chief of the English Army.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, on a plain field is a allegorical battle scene with Mars seated with his left arm on his shield which is inscribed **MARS VLTOR** (Mars the Avenger). Mars is sitting on a canon barrel watching a battle in which a night with sword and shield is defeating an armed enemy. Around the battle scene starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **MIRATVR TELIS AEMVLA TELA SVIS**. Translation: His use of weapons is wondrous. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line on which is inscribed in four lines: **OB GALLOS ET BAVAROS DEVICTOS TALLARDO DVC. AD HOCHSTAD. CAPTO 1704.** Translation: On the defeat of the French and Bavarians, Tallard, their general, being taken prisoner at Hochstadt 1704.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 18.3-29.4 grams
- Pewter Medal: 12.6-15.4 grams

Size: 37-45 mm in diameter and 3 mm thick

Type of Material:

- 900 fine Silver and Pewter

Variations: None known

Designer: George Hautsch

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Pewter Medal





Table Medals

Battle of Hochstadt Commemorative Medal (Schlacht bei Hochstadt Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1704

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the role played by Prince Eugene of Savoy in the Duke of Marlborough's victory over the French and Bavarians at Hochstadt (Blenheim) which was a major turning point in the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: This medal was also issued as a table medal.

- This medal has an edge inscription as follows: **GLORIA AD TIBISCVM HVNGARIAE PARTA, RENOVATVR AD DANVBIVM GERMANIAE**. Translation: The glory won at Tiza in Hungary is renewed on the German Danube.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: A bust of the Prince Eugen von Savoy in armor facing to the viewers right with long flowing hair and wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the bust starting at the near the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **EUGENIVS FRANC DVX SAB CAES EXER GENE COMM**. Translation: Eugen Prince of Savoy and the Emperor's supreme commander against the French.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, on a plain field is a battle scene from the Book of Kings with an angel bearing a flaming sword in its right hand flying above Sennacherib's camp with warriors lying on the ground. Above the battle scene starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **GENII VIRTUTE BONI**. Translation: Genius by the power of good. Near the edge of the medal at the three o'clock position in small letters is **II REG 19**. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line is inscribed in four lines: **GALLIS BAVARISQ CAESIS / TALLARDO CUM X MILI / AD HOCHSTAD CAPT / 1704**. Translation: After killing the French and Bavarians, Tallard is taken with 10,000 soldiers near Hochstad in 1704.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 20.2-20.9 grams

- Zinc Medal: 16.2 grams

Size: 36.8-37.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and zinc

Variations: None known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Battle of Hochstadt Commemorative Medal (Schlacht bei Hochstadt Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1704

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Duke of Marlborough's victory over the French and Bavarians at Hochstadt (Blenheim) which was a major turning point in the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: The medal has the following inscription on its edge: **EVGENII VIRTUS COELO MISSIQVE IOHANNIS**. Translation: Eugene virtuous of heaven and acting for Joseph.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough are on their knees facing each other, receiving the divine blessing from the sun. Around the edge of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **VT SESE TERTIVS ADDAT DVX DEVS**. Translation: As he adds a third leader: God.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, on a plain field is a battle scene with the Danube and mountains in the background. Around the edge of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **SOCIVM COMITANTIBVS ARMIS TEVTONIAE TANTIS SE TOLIT GLORIA REBVS**. Translation: The glory is shared with Germans soldiers as a ally and partner. At the bottom of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed the following: **AD HOCHSTET. 13 AVG. 1704**. Translation: At Hochstadt August 13, 1704. There are rosettes separating the two inscriptions.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 37.4-40.8 grams
- Bronze Medal: Unknown

Size: 45-47.4 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and bronze

Variations: None known

Designer: Georg Friedrich Nurnberger and Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Battle of Hochstadt Commemorative Medal (Schlacht bei Hochstadt Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1704

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Duke of Marlborough's victory over the French and Bavarians at Hochstadt (Blenheim) which was a major turning point in the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: The medal has the following inscription on its edge: **DEFENSA FORTITER CONTRA GALLOS ET BOIOARIOS GERMANIA**. Translation: Strongly defended against the enemy by the Germans and their allies.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim, in the center of the medal are three oblong stylized plaques on which are the images of the victorious leaders at Hochstadt. From left to right they are Prince Eugen of Savoy, Margrave Ludwig Wilhelm of Baden and the Duke of Marlborough. Around the image on each plaque is an inscription, from left to right as follows: **EVGEN. DVX. SABAVD., LVDOV. WILH. MARCH. BADEN., IOHANN. DVX. MARLEBVRG.** Above the plaques are two guardian angels holding palm fronds. Below the plaques is a ribbon on which is written **HIS TVTELARIBVS**. Translation: To these defenders. Around the edge of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **PROBATA SOCIORVM VIRTVS FIDESQVE**. Translation: The strength was provided by the faith of the partners. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line is inscribed in three lines: **FRANCONIA SERVATA / SVEVIA LIBERATA / 1704**. Translation: Franconia saved and Sweden liberated 1704.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, in the center of the medal is a landscape with a stand of arms and the goddess Victoria in the viewers right foreground and the Danube river god in the lower left background. Around the edge of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **TALLARD. FR. MARESCII, CVM. MVLT. DVCIB. ET. X. MILLIB. MILIT. CAPTIS**. Translation: Tallard French Marshal along with many killed and 10 thousand captured. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is an inscription in two lines as follows: **GALLIS BAVARISQVE / DEVICTIS**. Translation: The French and Bavarians defeated.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 28.3-30.1 grams
- Zinc Medal: 27 grams

Size: 44-45 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and Zinc

Variations: None known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller and edge inscription by Friedrich Kleinert





Table Medals

Battle of Hochstadt Commemorative Medal (Schlacht bei Hochstadt Gedenkmedaille)



Manufacturer: Friedrich Kleinert
Number Issued: Unknown
Case: Unknown
Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known

Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Capture of Landau Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Landauer Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1704

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the capture of the city and fortress of Landau as part of the War of Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: The fortress of Landau in the Palatinate changed hands several times during the War of the Spanish Succession: in 1702 imperial troops conquered Landau, a year later the French regained the fortress, and in 1704 imperial troops led by Joseph I. captured Landau again.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: A bust of Emperor Joseph I in armor facing to the viewers right with long flowing hair and wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the bust starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **IOSEPHVS D.G. ROM. ET. HVNG. REX.** Translation: Joseph with the grace of God Roman emperor and king of Hungary.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, on a plain field is a view of the fortifications and city of Landau under attack. At the top of the medal starting at the four o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed **CESSIT SECVNDVM CAESARI.** Translation: The second occupation stopped. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line at the top which is inscribed in two lines: **LANDAVIA BIS CAPTA / D. 25 NOV 1704.** Translation: Landau is captured on November 25, 1704.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 30.9-31.7 grams
- Pewter Medal: 23.3 grams

Size: 43-43.1 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Pewter Medal





Table Medals

Capture of Landau Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Landauer Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1704

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the capture of the city and fortress of Landau as part of the War of Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The fortress of Landau in the Palatinate changed hands several times during the War of the Spanish Succession: in 1702 imperial troops conquered Landau, a year later the French regained the fortress, and in 1704 imperial troops led by Joseph I. captured Landau again.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: A bust of Emperor Joseph I in armor facing to the viewers right with long flowing hair. Around the bust starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed in two lines: **O SATE GENTE DEVM GERMANAM EX HOSTIBVS VRBEM / BIS REVEHIS NOBIS . VIRG.**

Translation: O happy nation the German God has liberated two cities from the enemy. Virgil. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line at the top is inscribed in three lines: **LANDAVIA PER R. IOSEPHVM / ITERVM LIBERATA. / 25 NOV. 1704.** Translation: Landau is liberated again by Emperor Joseph November 25, 1704. Below the inscription are the initials of the medalist: **G.F.N.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, on a plain field is a scene in which Joseph is depicted as Hercules attacking his enemies with a club. At the top of the medal starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed **DEM CVSTODITA FEFELLIT. VIRG.** Translation: The guard was weak Virgil. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line at the top is inscribed in two lines: **HERCVLES ROMA / NVS AVG.** Translation: Hercules the Roman Majesty.

Weight: 39 grams

Size: 47 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Georg Friedrich Nurnberger

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Landau Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Landauer Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1704

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the capture of the city and fortress of Landau as part of the War of Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The fortress of Landau in the Palatinate changed hands several times during the War of the Spanish Succession: in 1702 imperial troops conquered Landau, a year later the French regained the fortress, and in 1704 imperial troops led by Joseph I. captured Landau again.
- The medal has the following inscription on its edge: **REX IOSEPHVS LANDAVIVM ITERATA VICE STRENVE EXPVGNAT F K.** Translation: king Joseph repeatedly defends Landau against the attacks of the French king

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: A bust of Emperor Joseph I in armor facing to the viewers right with long flowing hair upon which is a victor's wreath and wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the bust starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed in two lines: **IOSEPHVS D.G. ROM. ET HVNG.REX.** Translation: Joseph with the grace of God Roman and Hungarian king. Below the bust are the initials of the medalist: **P.H.M.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, on a plain field is a scene in which the city goddess is in morning while being comforted by Victoria. The city goddess has her left arm resting on a shield on which is inscribed in six lines **DE / LAN DAVIA / ITERVM / D. XXV / NOV.** Translation: Landau captured on November 25th. Behind her is a roman style standard on which is an eagle above a crown and palm fronds. In the background is the city of Landau. At the top of the medal starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed **CEDIT BIS CAESARIS ARMIS.** Translation: Succumbed twice to the emperor's arms. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line at the top is inscribed in two lines: **SECVRITAS PRO / VINCIARVM.** Translation: Security for the winners.

Weight: 29.4-29.8 grams

Size: 45 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Friedrich Kleinert

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Augsburg and Ulm Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille der Befreiung von Augsburg und Ulm)



Date Issued: 1704

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of the cities of Augsburg and Ulm and the occupation of Bavaria as part of the War of Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: A scene on a plain background of a Bavaria kneeling and presenting a shield with the coat of arms of Bavaria to Leopold who is accompanied by the goddess Victoria. Victoria holds a palm frond in her left hand and the warrior a spear in his right hand. Around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **BAVARIA AD OBSEQUIVM REDIENS.**

Translation: Bavaria Submits and returns. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is inscribed in two lines: **CLEMENTIA AVGVSTI. 1704.** Translation: Imperial mercy 1704.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, on a plain field is a battle scene with Victoria bearing a spear in her right hand driving the enemy across the Rhine. To the viewers left of the angel are the crowned goddesses of the city of Ulm (Ulma) and Augsburg (Augusta) showing each other their cast off chains and holding shields. Around the edge of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **AVGVSTA VIND. LIBERATA. ULMA. RECVPER. HOSTES VUTRA RHEN. FUGATA.**

Translation: The Emperor freed Ulm and recovered it from the enemy. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is inscribed in two lines: **TRANQVILLITAS / REDVX.** Translation: Tranquility returns.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 29.2-29.6 grams
- Pewter Medal: 28.1 grams

Size: 45 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and pewter

Variations: None known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Friedrich Kleinert

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Zinc Medal

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Augsburg Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille der Befreiung von Augsburg)



Date Issued: 1704

Gold Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of the city of Augsburg as part of the War of Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Gold Medal and Silver Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: A scene on a plain background of a dove with an olive branch in its beak flying towards a rock in the surging sea on top of which is an ark. Around the edge of the medal starting at the 11 o'clock position and ending at the one o'clock position is inscribed: **BONÆ SPEI**. Translation: Good hope.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, on a plain field is the image of the city of Augsburg. Around the edge of the medal starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **AVGVSTA VINDELICORVM**. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line at the top is inscribed in five lines: **UI OCCUPATA / D. 16 DECEMB. 1703 / MIRACULO LIBERATA / D. 16 AUGUSTI / 1704**. Translation: Occupied on 16 December 1703 Miraculously liberated on August 16, 1704.

Weight:

- Gold Medal: 18 grams (5 ducats)
- Silver Medal: 10.2-13 grams

Size: 28-29 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gold and silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Silver Medal





Table Medals

Liberation of Swabia Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille der Befreiung von Schwabens)



Date Issued: 1704

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of Swabia from the French as part of the War of Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- There is the following inscription on the edge of the medal: **QVO IVSTIOR ALTER NEC PIETATE FVIT NEC BELLO MAIOR ET ARMIS • VIRG.**
- After the victorious Battle of Höchstädt, the Allies were able to invade Swabia unhindered, since the entire area had been cleared of enemy troops.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: On a plain background is the image of Emperor Leopold in armor wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece and with a victors wreath in his hair. Around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **LEOPOLDVS MAGNVS ROM. IMP. S.A.**

Translation: Leopold the Great Roman Emperor and Ruler. Near the edge of the medal at the seven o'clock position in small letters are the initials of the medalist **G.H.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, on a plain field is the image of the emperor seated on a throne being crowned with a victors wreath by an angel. The goddess Swabia kneels and pays homage to the emperor while holding a shield with the coat of arms of Swabia in her left hand. Around the edge of the medal starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **PERPETVOS MERVIT DOMVS ISTA TRIVMPHOS.** Translation: This house deserves perpetual triumphs. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line at the top is inscribed in four lines: **SVEVIA RESTITVITA / HOSTES IMPER. / CAESI FVGATI. / 1704.** Translation: The enemy of the emperor has fled and Swabia is restored 1704.

Weight: 28.9-30.5 grams

Size: 42.9-43.1 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: George Hautsch

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Battle of Schellenberg-Donavert Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille für die Schlacht von Schellenberg-Donavert)



Date Issued: 1704

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Battle Schellenberg-Donavert

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The medal has an inscription on its edge as follows: **VIRTUTE PRINCIPIS ET SOCIORVM VIA VICTORIS INSEQVENTIBVS APERTA**. Translation: By the strength of our leaders and their allies the way was opened to the followers of the victor.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: On a plain background is the image of Ludwig Wilhelm of Baden in armor facing to the viewers right. Around the edge of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **LVD. WILH. M. BADEN EX. CAES. GEN. LOC.** Translation: Ludwig Wilhelm of Baden the Emperors Commanding General.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of the city of Schellenberg-Donavert with a river god in the foreground. Around the edge of the medal starting near the seven o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **HOSTE CAESO FVGATO CASTRIS DIREPTIS**. Translation: This The enemy was defeated and the camp plundered. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line at the top is inscribed in three lines: **AD SCHELLENBERGAM / DONAVERDAE / 1704**. Translation: At Schellenberg Donavert 1704.

Weight: 18.3 grams

Size: 36 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: George Hautsch

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Emperor Joseph I Golden Honor Medal

(Kaiser Joseph I Goldene Gnadenmedaille)



Date Issued: Circa 1705

Reason Issued: If the reason for issuing later medals which were similar to this medal can be taken as a guide, then this medal was issued as a reward for special merit in support of the emperor and his dynastic goals

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The word Gnaden (grace) as used in the name of this medal had a different meaning when it was issued than it does today. Thus “grace” should be interpreted as “honor” thus the title in today’s terminology would be the Emperor Joseph I Golden Honor Medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An oval medal

Obverse: A bust of Emperor Joseph I and the inscription: **IOSEPHVS D.G. ROM. IMPERATOR**. Translation: Joseph with the grace of God Emperor.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, at the 12 o’clock position on the medal is “god’s eye” with rays extending out from it. A sword is extends upward from the six o’clock position into the lower rays of the eye. A laurel bough passes behind the sword and then curves around its blade. Following the lower portion of the curve of the medal is inscribed: **AMORE.ET. TIMORE** (Love and Fear) with the word ET having one letter on either side of the pommel of the sword.

Weight: Unknown

Size: 57 mm tall and 46 mm wide

Type of Material: Gold

Variations: Also issued as a wearable medal (see Semi-Official Medals Part II)

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Emperor Joseph I Golden Honor Medal (Kaiser Joseph I Goldene Gnadenmedaille)



Date Issued: Circa 1705

Reason Issued: If the reason for issuing later medals which were similar to this medal can be taken as a guide, then this medal was issued as a reward for special merit in support of the emperor and his dynastic goals

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The word Gnaden (Grace) as used in the name of this medal had a different meaning when it was issued than it does today. Thus "grace" should be interpreted as "honor" therefore the title in today's terminology would be the Emperor Joseph I Golden Honor Medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An oval medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Emperor Joseph I with long curling hair, wearing armor and facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim is inscribed: **IOSEPHVS D: G ROM. EMPERATOR** (Joseph with the grace of God Roman Emperor)

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, at the 12 o'clock position on the medal is "god's eye" with rays extending out from it. A sword extends upward from the six o'clock position into the rays of the eye. A tree with its stem rapped around the pommel of the sword passes behind the sword with some branches passing in front of the blade. Following the lower portion of the curve of the medal is inscribed: **AMORE. ET. TIMORE** (Love and Fear) with the word ET having one letter on either side of the pommel of the sword.

Weight: 32.7 grams

Size: 55.4 mm tall and 43.8 mm wide

Type of Material: Gold

Variations: Also issued as a wearable medal (see Semi-Official Medals Part II)

Designer: Johann Georg Seidlitz

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Emperor Joseph I Golden Honor Medal (Kaiser Joseph I Goldene Gnadenmedaille)



Date Issued: Circa 1705

Reason Issued: If the reason for issuing later medals which were similar to this medal can be taken as a guide, then this medal was issued as a reward for special merit in support of the emperor and his dynastic goals

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The word Gnaden (Grace) as used in the name of this medal had a different meaning when it was issued than it does today. Thus “grace” should be interpreted as “honor” therefore the title in today’s terminology would be the Emperor Joseph I Golden Honor Medal
- This is a cast medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An oval medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Emperor Joseph I with long curling hair, wearing armor and facing to the viewer’s right. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim is inscribed: **JOSEPHUS D: G: ROM: IMPERATOR** (Joseph with the grace of God Roman Emperor)

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, near the 12 o’clock position is “god’s all seeing eye” with rays extending out from it. A sword extends upward from the six o’clock position into the rays of the eye. A tree with its stem rapped around the pommel of the sword passes behind the sword with some branches passing in front of the blade. Following the upper portion of the curve of the medal is inscribed: **AMORE. ET. TIMORE** (Love and Fear).

Weight: 32.7-48.5 grams

Size: 51 mm tall and 42 mm wide

Type of Material: Gold

Variations: None Known

Designer: Johann Georg Seidlitz

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Barcelona Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille der Einnahme von Barcelonas)



Date Issued: 1705

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the capture of Barcelona on October 14, 1705 as part of the War of Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: There is the following inscription on the edge of the medal: **RES POSCIT OPEM ET CONSPIRAT AMICE**. Translation: They asked for our help and we planned together.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: On a plain background is the image of Charles III of Austria in armor wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the edge of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. III. D.G. REX HISPAN. ARCH. AVST.** Translation: Charles III with the grace of God King of Spain Archduke of Austria. At the end of his shoulder at the seven o'clock position in small letters are the initials of the medalist **P.H.M.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, is the image of the kneeling Barcelona conveying the Mural Crown to the king in Roman dress who is standing in front of her. Above them are Victory who is crowning the king with a victor's wreath and Abundance who is holding a cornucopia. Barcelona can be seen in the background.

Around the edge of the medal starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **EXPECTATO VINDICI LAETA SE SVBICIT**. Translation: Excitedly waiting for the victor, she surrendered herself. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line at the top is inscribed in two lines: **BARCELONA / D.14.OCT. 1705**. Translation: Barcelona on 14, October 1705.

Weight: 29.3-29.9 grams

Size: 43-43.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Allied Victory in the War of the Spanish Succession Commemorative Medal (Medaille zum Sieg der Alliierten im Spanischen Erbfolgekrieg)



Date Issued: 1706

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the allied victory in the War of the Spanish Succession. This included the liberation of Barcelona and the occupation of Madrid and the defeat of Phillip V of Spain.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Also celebrating the total solar eclipse on May 12, 1706

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A four sided medal

Obverse: Inside a rim decorated with a leaf pattern and a fine raised line is the image of the sun with a human face (Charles VI) and wearing the imperial crown of Spain with rays extending in all directions. At the three, six and nine o'clock position are the crown of the allied rulers from left to right they are the crowns of the Spanish-Dutch, The Hapsburg crown and the English crown. Around the edge of the medal starting at the upper left and proceeding to the lower left is inscribed **TEN WIEDER HELL / MIT GOTT DVRCH / M.O.G.VND L / WIRDS DA VND DOR.** Translation: With God, and the help of Marlborough, Overkirk, Galway, and Leake, light shall shine abroad again.

Reverse: Inside a rim decorated with a leaf pattern and a fine raised line is the image of an eclipsed sun (France). In each corner of the medal is an inscription. The one at the top is a six line inscription which reads **BAR / CELONA LIBERATA / A. 1706. 12 MAI / ECLIPSIS SO / LIS.** Translation: Barcelona liberated on May 12, 1706, eclipse of the sun. The one at the viewers right is a three line inscription which reads **BRABAN / TIA OCCVP . / m. MAI.** Translation: Brabant occupied in May. The one at the bottom is a two line inscription which reads **TIRLEMONT . CLA / DES m. MAI.** Translation: Tirlemont defeated in the month of May. Below this inscription is a floral decorative element composed of drooping lilies below which are the initials of the medalist **GFN**. The one at the viewers left is a three line inscription which reads **MADRI / TVM. OCCVP / m. MAI.** Translation: Madrid occupied in the month of May.

Weight: 13.1-14.9 grams

Size: 38-39 by 38-39 mm

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Georg Friedrich Nurnberger

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Allied Victory in the War of the Spanish Succession Commemorative Medal (Medaille zum Sieg der Alliierten im Spanischen Erbfolgekrieg)



Date Issued: 1706

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the allied victory over Philip V of Anjou in Spain and in the Spanish Netherlands in the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A four sided medal

Obverse: Inside a rim decorated with a leaf pattern and a fine raised line is the image of two Titans battling in the clouds. The one on the viewers right represents the Roman empire and has a shield with the imperial coat of arms. Above the shield is the word **REGNABO**. Translation: I will reign. The one on the left represents France and holds a shield with the sun depicted on it and the word **REGNAVI** (I reigned) above it. Below the fighting warriors is a landscape on which are four people watching the battle. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is date in two lines: **D. 7 FEBR / 1536**. Translation: On February 7, 1536. Below the date are the initials of the medalist **G F N**.

Reverse: Inside a rim decorated with a leaf pattern and a fine raised line is a two part inscription separated by a palm frond decorative element. The one at the top is a seven line inscription which reads **RE / GNABO. / CAROLVS / III. REX HISPANIE. / MDCCVI / MDXXXVI**. Translation: The Reign of Charles the III of Spain 1706 1536. Below the decorative element is the number **CLXX** (170). Below that is another decorative element and below that an inverted four line inscription that reads: **RE / GNAVI. / ANI- / OV. / MDCCVI**. Translation: The sixth reign in the year 1706.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 14.1-14.8 grams

- Copper Medal: Unknown

Size: 38-40 by 38-40 mm

Type of Material: Silver and copper

Variations: None Known

Designer: Georg Friedrich Nurnberger

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

The Duke of Marlborough Victories in Brabant and Flanders Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille des Herzogs von Marlborough Siege in Brabant und Flandern)



Date Issued: 1706

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the Duke of Marlborough's victories over the French at Brabant and Flanders during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal.

Interesting Facts: There is an inscription as follows on the edge of the medal: **MARTI FEROX ET VINCIT NESCIVS ARMIS VIRG.**

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of the Duke of Marlborough in armor and with long flowing hair facing slightly to the viewers left. Around the upper two thirds of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **IOH.D.G. S.R. I.PR. D. MARL. EXERC. ANGL. C.G.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a scene of Mars victorious stepping over the enemy lying on the ground. In front of him are the connected coats of arms of Brabant, Flanders and Antwerp. Around the upper half of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed **PRETIUM NON VILE LABORVM**. Translation: The price of victory is not cheap. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is four line inscription which reads: **GALLIS ACIE DEVICTIS . BRA. / BANTIA. FLANDR. ET. ANT. / VVERP. XV. DIER. SP. / EREPT. 1706**. Translation: Having conquered the Gaul's in battle in Brabant and Flanders on the 15th of September 1706.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 20.2-20.8 grams
- Zinc Medal: Unknown

Size: 37.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and Zinc

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victories in Brabant and Flanders Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille des Sieges in Brabant und Flandern)



Date Issued: 1706

Reason Issued: Issued to the victories over the French at Brabant and Flanders during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: There is an inscription as follows on the edge of the medal: * **DOMINVS TRADIDIT EVM IN MANVS FÆMINÆ • IVDITH • XVI • C •** Translation: The lord delivered him into the hands of a woman. Judith, 16, C

- This medal and the following medal have the same obverse.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Mars who has been knocked to the ground. Standing over him is Minerva holding a palm frond in her right hand. On the ground near Mars are his sword and shield. Around the upper portion of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **LVDOVICVS MAGNVS ANNA MAIOR.** Translation: Louis the Great Minerva the conqueror.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a scene of Victoria Dancing while holding the Mural crown aloft in her left hand and a palm frond in her right. In the background is a landscape. Behind her is a trophy of arms with a large shield on which is written four lines **CLADES / GALLOR / IN BRAB / 23 MAI.** Translation: Many died in Brabant May 23rd. Around the central image is inscribed **CVRA PVGNACIS FACTA MINERVAE.** Translation: Minerva oversaw the battle. Below the central image is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is four line inscription which reads: **XII. VRBES CVM PRO. / VINCIIS INTRA XV / D: RECEPTA. 1706.** Translation: 12 cities which were liberated in 15 days by the victors, 1706. Around the medal near the rim starting at the 12 o'clock position are 12 round medallions on which are inscribed the following liberated Belgium city names in clockwise order: **BRVS. / SELLA, MECH. / LINIA, LIE / RA, ANT / VERPA / A, FVR, / NA, ALOS / TVM, ATHVM, ALDE. / NARDA, BRV. / GAE, GAN / DAVI / VM, DA / MIVM, LOVA / NIVM,**

Weight: 29.6 grams

Size: 43.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victories in Brabant and Flanders Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille des Sieges in Brabant und Flandern)



Date Issued: 1706

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victories over the French at Brabant and Flanders during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- There is an inscription as follows on the edge of the medal: * **DOMINVS TRADIDIT EVM IN MANVS FÆMINÆ • IVDITH • XVI • C •** Translation: The lord delivered him into the hands of a women. Judith, 16, C
- This medal and the preceding medal have the same obverse.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Mars who has been knocked to the ground. Standing over him is Minerva holding a palm frond in her right hand. On the ground near Mars are his sword and shield. Around the upper portion of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **LVDOVICVS MAGNVS ANNA MAIOR**. Translation: Minerva the conqueror of Louis the Great

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a scene of a medieval tower under attack. Soldiers at the top of the tower are firing arrows and throwing stones at the attackers and the attackers are firing back with arrows and starting fires. In the foreground is an attacker who had been wounded and has dropped his sword and shield. Around the medal near the rim starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **PERCVTE ME NE DICATVR QVOD A FEMINA INTERFECTVSSIM. IVDIC. C.9.** Translation: Smite me lest it be said that I have judged a woman to have been killed. C.9.

Weight: 30 grams

Size: 43.1 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

The Siege of Barcelona Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille für die Belagerung von Barcelona)



Date Issued: 1706

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the Grand Alliance victory during the War of the Spanish Succession in which the Franco-Spanish army led by Philip V was forced to abandon its siege of Barcelona.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts:

- The rim is inscribed as follows: **O NIMIVM DILECTE DEO, TIBI MILITAT ÆTHER**. Translation: Oh, well beloved of God, Heaven fights for you.
- This event happened during a solar eclipse on May 12, 1706

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of the pretender Charles III in armor wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece and with long flowing hair facing to the viewers right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS·III·D·G·REX·HISPAN·ARCH·AVST**. Translation: Charles III King of Spain Archduke of Austria. Below the kings shoulder is the monogram of the medalist: **P.H.M**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a scene of city of Barcelona. In the foreground is a scene of the harbor with British ships, an encampment and siege artillery. Around the upper forth of the medal starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is a two line inscription which reads: **VNIVS LIBERATIO ALTERIVS· / OPPRESSIO**. Translation: Freedom for one and suppression of others. In the center of the medal is a curved seawall on which is written **BARCELLON**. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is three line inscription which reads: **FVGA GALL·ET·ECLIPS· / EOD·DIE·12·MAI· / 1706**. Translation: The flight of the Gaul's and eclipse happened on the same day May 12, 1706.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 29.2-30.7 grams
- Pewter Medal: 19.8 grams

Size: 43-43.1 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Pewter Medal





Table Medals

The Siege of Barcelona Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille für die Belagerung von Barcelona)



Date Issued: 1706

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the Grand Alliance victory during the War of the Spanish Succession in which the Franco-Spanish army led by Philip V was forced to abandon its siege of Barcelona.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: This event happened during a solar eclipse on May 12, 1706

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of the pretender Charles III wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece and with long flowing hair facing to the viewers right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **CAR-OLVS.III.D.G. HISP: ET IND: TEX.** Translation: Charles III with the grace of God Spanish and Indian King. Below the king's shoulder is the monogram of the medalist: **C.W.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a scene of city of Barcelona. To the viewers left is a scene of the harbor and a lighthouse. Around the upper half of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is an inscription which reads: **VNINVNC IMPARCVI MILITAT AETHR.** Translation: A single unforgiving soldier. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue within which is four line inscription which reads: **BARCELLONA / LIBERATA / D. XII. MAII. / MDCCVI..** Translation: Barcelona liberated on May 12, 1706.

Weight: 13.5 grams

Size: 32 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Pewter

Variations: None Known

Designer: Christian Wermuth

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

The Liberation and lifting of the Siege of Barcelona Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille für die Befreiung und Aufhebung der Belagerung von Barcelona)



Date Issued: 1706

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the Grand Alliance victory and liberation of Barcelona in 1705 during the War of the Spanish Succession and the lifting of the siege of Barcelona in which the Franco-Spanish army led by Philip V was forced to abandon its siege in 1706.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The lifting of the siege happened during a solar eclipse on May 12, 1706

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a notched rim

Obverse: Inside a notched rim is the image of the pretender Charles III in armor wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece and with long flowing hair facing to the viewers right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS III D.G. HISP. ET INDIA REX..** Translation: Charles III with the grace of God Spain and India King. Below the kings shoulder is the monogram of the medalist: **LGI**

Reverse: Inside a notched rim in the center of the medal is a scene of city of Barcelona. In the foreground is a scene of the harbor with a lighthouse and a ship. Around the upper forth of the medal starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is a two line inscription which reads: **BARCELLO-NA GALL. EREPTA / 1705.** Translation: Barcelona rescued from the French 1705. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is three line inscription which reads: **FORTI-TER CONTRA / EOSD. DEFENSA. / 1706.** Translation: Strongly defended against the Burbon alliance 1706.

Weight: 5.3 grams

Size: Unknown

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

The victories at Barcelona and Ramillies Commemorative Medal (Die Siege in Barcelona und die Ramilliers-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1706

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the Grand Alliance victories during the War of the Spanish Succession at Barcelona and Ramillies

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a monogram combining the initials of Charles III and Frederick I. Each initial is crowned with the appropriate crown. Around the upper two thirds of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **ALLER EHREN IST OESTEREICH VOLL**. Translation: All honor to Austria. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is two line inscription which reads: **MDCCVI / 12 ET 23. MAI**. Translation: 1706 12 to 23 May.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal on a plain field is an armored arm holding a ribbon on which is the badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the upper three fourths of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **ICH HABE MEIN SCHAF FUNDEN DAS VERLOHREN WAR**. Translation: I found the sheep that was lost. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is two line inscription which reads: **HISPAN. LIBERATA / BELG. RESTIT.** Translation: Spain liberated Belgium restored.

Weight: Unknown

Size: 30 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Georg Kittel

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

The Victories at Barcelona, Madrid and Ramillies Commemorative Medal

(Die Siege in Barcelona Madrid und die Ramilliers-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1706

Type I

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the Grand Alliance victories during the War of the Spanish Succession at Barcelona, Madrid and Ramilliers

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a round medallion with the image of Charles III facing to the viewers right. Around the image is inscribed **CAROL III HISP REX**. Translation: Charles III Spanish King. This medallion overlaps three others at the 12, 4 and 8 o'clock positions which are separated by eight crossed flags. Each of the medallions borders are in the form of a plant stem and are topped with a castle with three towers. Within the borders from the 12 o'clock position clockwise are a scene of Barcelona labeled **BARCINO LIBER / XII MAY** (Barcelona liberated, 12 May), a scene of Ramilliers labeled **PRCEL RAMIL / XIII MAY** (Ramilliers, 14 May) and a scene of Madrid labeled **INTRA MADR XXVI IVNY** (Entered Madrid / 26 June). Around the upper half of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **DOMINUMQUE IN REGNA TULERE**. Translation: And to bring the lord into the kingdom. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top which is the date: **MDCCVI**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal on a plain field is a cloud covering most of the sun. Beneath the cloud is the upper half of a globe on which is written **EUROPAE** (Europe). Around the upper three fourths of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **SIC OBSCURATUR GLORIA MAGNI REGIS**. Translation: Thus the glory of the great kings is obscured. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the date: **MDCCVI**. (1706)

Weight: 36.2-38.3 grams

Size: 44-44.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations:

- Type I: As described above
- Type II: as described above except the reverse is plain.

Designer: Maarten Smeltzing

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Type II





Table Medals

The Relief of Brabant and Flanders Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille Der Entsatz von Brabant und Flandern)



Date Issued: 1706

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the Grand Alliance victories during the War of the Spanish Succession in the Brabant and Flanders.

Classes or Types: Three: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: There is an inscription on the edge of the medal which reads: **SIC SOL CRESCENTES DECEDENS DVPLICAT VMBRAS. VIRG. F. K.** Translation: Thus the setting sun lengthens the increasing shadows.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal on a plain field is battle scene in which the representatives of the liberated cities are presenting Lord Marlborough with the keys to the cities. Around the upper portion of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **VICTORIARVM IMPETVS.** Translation: The impetuosity of his conquests. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following five line inscription: **SVB DVCE MARLEBVRG . VICTORE / PERPETVO . GALL . PROFLIGATIS / BRABANTIA ET FLANDRIA / EREPTÆ / MDCCVI.** Translation: Under the command of Marlborough, always victorious, Brabant and Flanders have been rescued from the defeated French, 1706.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of Philip V of Spain on horseback fleeing in front of the city of Barcelona. Above him is an angel holding up a round shield with the coat of arms of Austria eclipsing the sun, the rays of which can be seen around the edge of the shield. Between the angel and Philip is an imperial crown which in Philip's haste to escape has fallen from his head. Above the scene near the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position that reads: **SOLIS ECLIPSIS. D. 12. MAI.** Translation: Solar eclipse the 12th of May. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a three line inscription which reads: **BARCELLONA OB- SIDIONE LIBE. / RATA PHILIPPO ANDEGAV. / EX HISP.FVGATO.** Translation: Barcelona liberated from siege by the flight of Phillip of Anjou from Spain. Below the inscription is an asterisk.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 33.4 grams
- Bronze Medal: 29.9 grams
- Zinc Medal: Unknown

Size: 44-45 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver, bronze and zinc

Variations: None Known

Designer: Georg Hautsch

Manufacturer: Nuremberg mint

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

The Relief of Brabant and Flanders Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille Der Entsatz von Brabant und Flandern)



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Liberation of Augsburg and Ulm Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille der Befreiung von Augsburg und Ulm)



Date Issued: 1706

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the liberation of the cities of Augsburg and Ulm and the occupation of Bavaria in 1704 as part of the War of Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: A scene of soldiers in armor with flags, spears and swords attacking. In the background is the city of Augsburg. Above the soldiers is an imperial eagle with an olive branch in its right talon and a sword in its left. Above the eagle is written: **DOMAT ET. PACAT**. Translation: Peaceful home. At the bottom of the medal on an exergue with a raised line at the top on which are the initials of the medalist: **C.I.L.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim, on a plain field is an 11 line inscription above the image of a city. The inscription reads: **IMPERATORI / IOSEPHO AVGVSTO / IVSTO FIDELIS AVGVSTA / DE PARTIS HOC ANNO / QVA MARI QVA TERRA / PLVRIMIS VICTORIIS / RELIGIOSIS Û GRATVLATVR / MEMORIAM XVI AVGVSTI / 1704 Û RESTITVTÆ / LIBERTATIS CVM PACIS / VOTO RECOLENS M D CCVI**. Translation: To his majesty the emperor Joseph the just and faithful ruler who this year by land and sea was victorious is honored in memory of the August 16, 1704 restoration of the liberty and the hope of peace, 1706.

Weight: 27.8 grams (68 ducats)

Size: 39.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gold

Variations: None known

Designer: Christopher Jakob Leherr

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Prince Eugene of Savoy Italian Victories Commemorative Medal (Prinz Eugen von Savoyen Italienische Siege Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1706

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the Italian victories of Prince Eugene of Savoy during the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: There are edge inscriptions on this medal one is as follows: **QUACUNQUE VIAM SECAT, U AGMINA CEDVNT, U CONVERSAEQVE RVNT ACIES U VIRG** and a second is as follows: **SAVOYEN BEFREIT, MILAND WIEDER GEWONNEN, HERZOG VON ORLEANS IN DIE FLUCHT GESCHLAGEN 1706.** translates as follows: Savoy liberated, Milan regained, Duke of Orleans routed in 1706.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of Prince Eugene of Savoy facing to the viewers right wearing armor and the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the upper three fourths of the medal starting near the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **EVGENIVS FRANC.**

DVX SAB.S.C.M. GENER. GVBER. MEDIOL. Translation: Eugene Francis of Savoy his Majesties Commanding General and governor of Milan.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal on a plain field is a scene depicting an armored warrior, the city goddess and an angel with the Savoy cross on its breastplate and holding lightning bolts defeating the duke of Orleans. Around the upper fourth of the medal starting at the 11 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **GENIO TVTELARI ITAALIAE** . Translation: The genius of the protector of Italy. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is four line inscription which reads: **SABAVD. LIBERAT. MEDIOLAN. / RESTITVT. DVCE. AVRE / LIAN. CVM EXERC.FV. / GATO. 1706.** Translation (partial) Savoy liberated and restored Milan. Below the inscription at the six o'clock position is an asterisk

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 20.5-21.4 grams
- Bronze Medal: Unknown

Size: 37-38 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Capture of Naples Commemorative Medal (Einnahme von Neapel Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1707

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the capture of Naples from the French during the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: There is an inscription on the edge of the medal as follows: **PARET EQVVS LENTIS ANIMOSVS HABENIS • OVID.** Translation: It looks like he has a spirited horse, Ovid

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of the city of Naples being liberated with its citizens greeting the liberating Austrians. Around the upper half of the medal starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **DESERTOS VIDERE LOCOS LITTVSQVE RTELICTVM.** Translation: See the deserted places on the beach. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is three line inscription which reads: **NEAPOLIS A GALL DESERT / A. CAES: OCCVPTIVL / 1707.** Translation: Naples deserted by the French and occupied by his majesty July 7, 1707.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a scene depicting a French soldier in armor who has fallen from his horse which is jumping over him. Around the upper half of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **NOVA VELOCEM CINGVLA LAEDIT EQVVM.** Translation: A new cinch girdle is needed.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 33.3-33.6 grams
- Zinc Medal: 20 grams

Size: 45-45.9 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and zinc

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Capture of Naples Commemorative Medal (Einnahme von Neapel Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1707

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the capture of Naples from the French during the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of a knight in armor holding a shield with the Austrian coat of arms in his left hand and a sword in his right. Behind his left arm is a piler with the coat of arms of Naples at its base. In the background behind his sword is the city of Naples. Above the city and next to his sword is the word **NEAPOLIS**. Around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the 12 o'clock position is inscribed: **ITALIA AUSTRIACA**. Translation: Austrian Italy. At the bottom of the medal is at the six o'clock position are the initials of the medalist: **I.K**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the following inscription **VIVA / L'AVSTRIA / anagor / WRATISLAVIA**. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following date: **MDCCVII**. (1707)

Weight: 8.8 grams

Size: 31 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Johann Kittel

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Siege of Lille Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille zur Belagerung von Lille)



Date Issued: 1708

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the Successful Siege of Lille during the War of the Spanish Succession by Emperor Joseph I.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The siege of Lille by the forces commanded by Prince Eugene commenced on August 10, 1708 and ended on December 9, 1708 when the French commander Marshal de Boufflers surrendered.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is an oval plaque within which is Victoria holding a palm frond. Around this center plaque are three round plaques forming a triangle. The top plaque has the image of Prince Eugene facing to the viewers right. Inscribed above his head is **PRINCEPS EUGENIUS** (Prince Eugene). The plaque to the viewers lower left has the image of the Duke of Marlborough facing to the viewers right in armor. Inscribed above his head is **PR. ET. DUX. MARLBOROUGH**. (Prince and duke Marlborough) The plaque to the viewers lower right has the image of General Overkirke facing to the viewers left in armor. Inscribed above his head is **GENERAL OUWKERKE**. (General Overkirke) Between the plaques are captured banners on poles bearing the French fleur de lies. In the upper two thirds of the medal and following its contour is inscribed: **HAC FECERVNT HI TRES AR MI POTENTES DEI**
2.SAM: 23. Translation: These three powerful arms of God secured this victory 2nd through the 23rd. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the name of the medalist **I. BOSKAM. F.** (Jan Boskam). The F stands for Fabrikat (Manufactured)

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of the siege of Lille with Prince Eugene on horseback in the foreground, directing the siege of Lille. At the top of the medal at the 12 o'clock position near the rim is inscribed: **VI FACTA VIA EST**. Translation: Its the way its done. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is written **MDCCVIII**. (1708)

Weight: 38.8 grams

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Jan Boskam

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Siege of Lille Commemorative Medal

(Gedenkmedaille zur Belagerung von Lille)



Date Issued: 1708

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the Successful Siege of Lille during the War of the Spanish Succession by Emperor Joseph I.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The siege of Lille by the forces commanded by Prince Eugen commenced on August 10, 1708 and ended on December 9, 1708 when the French commander Marshal de Boufflers surrendered.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is an oval plaque within which is Victoria holding a palm frond. Around this center plaque are three round plaques forming a triangle. The top plaque has the image of Prince Eugene facing to the viewers right. Inscribed above his head is **PRINCEPS EUGENIUS** (Prince Eugene). The plaque to the viewers lower left has the image of the Duke of Marlborough facing to the viewers right in armor. Inscribed above his head is **PR. ET. DUX. MARLBOROUGH**. (Prince and Duke Marlborough) The plaque to the viewers lower right has the image of Field Marshal Overkirk (Henry de Nassau, Lord Overkirk) facing to the viewers left in armor. Inscribed above his head is **GENERAL OUWKRKERKE**. (General Overkirke) Between the plaques are captured banners on poles bearing the French fleur de lies. In the upper two thirds of the medal and following its contour is inscribed: **HAC FECERVNT HI TRES AR MI POTENTES DEI 2.SAM: 23**. Translation: These three powerful arms of God secured this victory 2nd through the 23rd. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the name of the medalist **I. BOSKAM. F.** (Jan Boskam). The F stands for Fabrikat (Manufactured)

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of the siege of Lille with Prince Eugen of Savoy on horseback with a sword in his right hand in the foreground, directing the siege. At the top of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position near the rim is inscribed: **CORRUAM EUM GLADIO IN REGIONE SUA. IES 37**. Translation: I will run him through with the sword part 37. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is written **MDCCVIII. (1708)**

Weight: 39.5 grams

Size: 44.1 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Jan Boskam

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Siege of Lille Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille zur Belagerung von Lille)



Date Issued: 1708

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the capture of Lille by Prince Eugen and the Duke of Marlborough during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The medal has an edge inscription as follows: **TEMPVS VLTIONIS EST A DOMINO • VICISSIT VVINEM IPSE TRIBVET EI IEREM • LI • 6**. Translation: It is the time of vengeance from the lord, Li.6
- The obverse of this medal is found on the Flanders Campaign Victory Commemorative Medal and the medal below

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines inside of which is a scene of the goddess Gallia in morning pointing to a shield in front of her suspended from a broken tree on which has a flour de lies decoration. One of the flour de lies has fallen to the ground. Above the scene near the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position which reads:

GALLIA MOERENS OB LILIVM DEPERDITVM. Translation: Gaul mourning for its lost Lily. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is a three line inscription as follows: **INSVLA FLANDR. CVM / CASTELLO RESTI / TVTA**. Translation: The island of Flanders with the castle remained protected.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines inside of which in the center of the medal is an oval decorated with palm and laurel boughs and topped with an oak wreath and other decorative elements. Within the oval is a nine line inscription as follows: **SCALDI TRAIE / CTA • VALLO HOST • / PER- RVPTO • / BRVXELL LIBERAT / DVCE BVRGVND • IN / GALL • FVGATO / GANDAV • ET / BRVGIS / RECEPT**. Translation: The Scheldt crossed, the enemy's lines forces, Brussels delivered, the Duke of Burgundy pushed back into France, Ghent and Bruges recaptured. To the viewers right of the oval is the image of Fame blowing a trumpet. Below Fame are discarded implements of war. To the viewers left of the oval is the Sheldt River God holding a rudder. Around the scene with the gods and the oval is an inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position as follows: **EXPEDITIO FOEDERAT FELICIS FINITA**. Translation: The allied campaign happily ended. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a date as follows: **M.DCC.VIII**. Translation: 1708.

Weight: 29.5 grams

Size: 45 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Casper Theophil Laufer





Table Medals
Siege of Lille Commemorative Medal
(Gedenkmedaille zur Belagerung von Lille)

Manufacturer: Unknown
Number Issued: Unknown
Case: Unknown
Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Lille Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Lille-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1708

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the capture of Lille by Prince Eugen and the Duke of Marlborough during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts:

- The medal has an edge inscription as follows: **TEMPVS VLTIONIS EST A DOMINO • VICISSIT VVINEM IPSE TRIBVET EI IEREM • LI • 6.** Translation: It is the time of vengeance from the lord, Li.6The obvers
- The obverse of this medal is also found on the Flanders Campaign Victory Commemorative Medal and the medal above

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of the goddess Gallia in morning in front of her is a broken tree on which is a shield with flour de lies decoration. One of the flour de lies has fallen to the ground. Above the scene near the edge of the medal is in inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position which reads: **GALLIA MOERENS OB LILIVM DEPERDITVM.** Translation: Gaul mourning for its lost Lily. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is a three line inscription as follows: **INSVLA FLANDR. CVM / CASTELLO RESTI / TVTA.** Translation: The island of Flanders with the castle remained protected.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a scene of water with a city in the background. Around the upper half of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **FOEDERATIS ADITVS IN CALLIAM APERTVS.** Translation: Federal access occurred in Callia. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a three line inscription: **VRBE REDDITA D. 23. OCT / CASTELLO D. 9 DEC. / M DCC VIII.** Translation: Returned to the city on October 23 through December 9, 1708.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 29.5-30.1 grams
- Zinc Medal: 25.7-27.1 grams

Size: 44.5-45 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and zinc

Variations: None Known

Designer: Casper Theophil Laufer

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Capture of Lille Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Lille-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1708

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the capture of Lille by Prince Eugen and the Duke of Marlborough during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts:

- The edge is inscribed **VNITA VIRTUS VALET**. Translation: United valor is strong.
- The siege of Lille by the forces commanded by Prince Eugen commenced on August 10, 1708 and ended on December 9, 1708 when the French commander Marshal de Boufflers surrendered.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a scene of Tower of Babel in the background and people arguing in the foreground. Above the scene near the edge of the medal is in inscription in two lines starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position which reads: **CONFVNDAMVS LINGVAM EORVM VT NON AVDIAT VNVSQVISQVISQVE VOCEM / PROXIMI MI SVI**. Translation: Let us make their languages unintelligible so they cannot understand their neighbor. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is a five line inscription as follows **RYSEL VEL INSVLÆ. PER / PRINCIPEM EVGENIVM OB: / SESSA 22. AVG. ET 23. / OCT. RECEPTA / 1708**. Translation: Ryssel-Lille under siege by Prince Eugen on August 22 and recaptured on October 23rd 1708

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene depicting the city of Lille under attack, the sun is shining brightly at the top left, a waning moon is on the right. Below the moon is inscribed **CiHadelle** Above the scene near the edge of the medal is in inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position which reads: **SISTE SOL IN GIBEON ET LVNA IN VALLE AIALON**. Translation: Let the sun stand still over Gibeon and the moon over the valley of Aijalon (Joshua 10:12). At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is a three line inscription as follows: **CAS-TELLVM RYSEL; OBSES: / SVM XXVII OCT. RECEPTVM / VERO IX DEC**. Translation: Lille citadel under siege on October 27 and captured on December 9th.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 36.2-44.2 grams
- Pewter Medal: 25.3 grams

Size: 48.5-49 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and pewter

Variations: None Known

Designer: Lazarus Gottlieb Laufer





Table Medals

Capture of Lille Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Lille-Gedenkmedaille)



Manufacturer: Friedrich Kleinert
Number Issued: Unknown
Case: Unknown
Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known

Pewter Medal





Table Medals

Capture of Lille Commemorative Medal

(Eroberung der Lille-Gedenkmedaille)



Silver Medal

Date Issued: 1708

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the capture of Lille by Prince Eugen and the Duke of Marlborough during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and a Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: The siege of Lille by the forces commanded by Prince Eugen commenced on August 10, 1708 and ended on December 9, 1708 when the French commander Marshal de Boufflers surrendered.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene depicting Victoria standing on a shield with the arms of the city of Lille and snatching the crown from the city of Lille goddess who is sitting. Above the scene near the edge of the medal is in inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position which reads: **INSVLA FLANDR. GALLIS A FOEDERATIS EREPTA**. Translation: The salient of Flanders was taken from the French Confederation. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is a four line inscription as follows: **INDEFESSA VIRTUTE IN / VICTISSIMI EVGENII / SAB. PRINCIPIS. /MDCCLXIX**. Translation: With his inherent ability and skill of Prince Eugene is victorious 1708.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a scene of Minerva, leaning against a (powder) keg with a Medusa shield, fending off French warrior lying on the ground with a lily shield. Above the scene near the edge of the medal is in inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position which reads: **SPES HOSTIVM PERTERRITORVM PRAECISA**. Translation: The hope of the enemy was ended. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is a four line inscription as follows **PRVEDENTIA FORTISS. DVCIS / MARLEBVRG. OBSID- IONDEM / INSVLANVM PROTE / GENTIS**.

Translation: The Duke of Marlborough successfully besieged the fortress and the city.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 32.9-33.8 grams
- Pewter Medal: 24.8 grams

Size: 45-46 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and pewter

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Capture of Lille Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Lille-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1708

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the capture of Lille by Prince Eugen and the Duke of Marlborough during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The siege of Lille by the forces commanded by Prince Eugen commenced on August 10, 1708 and ended on December 9, 1708 when the French commander Marshal de Boufflers surrendered.
- The medal has an inscription on its edge as follows: **NEC MINOR EST VIRTUS, QVAM QVAERERE FACTA TVERI**. Translation: There is no greater power than to seek how to protect, Virgil.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim and a second fine raised line near the rim on a plain field is a scene depicting Prince Eugen and the Duke of Marlborough standing together, each holding a lilly blossom in his left hand. At their feet are cannon balls, rammers and a mortar. In front of them is the Lille city goddess presenting them with the key to the city with her right hand while holding a shield with the French coat of arms in her left hand. Above the scene near the edge of the medal is in inscription starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position which reads: **LILIIS DISCERPTIS LILIVM CAPTVM**. Translation: Lille taken from the lilies. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is a four line inscription as follows: **EVGENIO OBSIDENTE MARLEORVG / PROEEGENTE GALLO SPECTANTE / INSVLAE CAPTAE. MDCCHX / XXIII OCT**. Translation: Eugen and Marlborough view the captured island from which they drove the French October 23, 1708.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim and a fine raised line in the center of the medal is a depiction of the city of Lille as seen from above. Around this image is a fine raised line. Between it and the raised line just inside the rim of the medal is an inscription starting and ending at the 12 o'clock position which reads: **VRBS ANTIQVA REDIT MVLTI DOMINATA PER ANNOS**. Virg. Translation: The ancient city has had many conquerors over the years, Virgil.

Weight: 29.6-29.8 grams

Size: 43.3 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Lille Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Lille-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1708

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the capture of Lille by Prince Eugen and the Duke of Marlborough during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The siege of Lille by the forces commanded by Prince Eugen commenced on August 10, 1708 and ended on December 9, 1708 when the French commander Marshal de Boufflers surrendered.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Emperor Joseph I facing to the viewers right with long flowing hair and wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Above the image of the emperor, near the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position which reads: **IOSEPHVS I DG INVICT ROM: IMPER. SEMP. A.G. H.B. REX** Translation: Joseph I conqueror with the grace of God Roman emperor and king of Hungary and Bohemia. Next to the emperor's shoulder at the seven o'clock position is the name of the medalist: J. SEIDLITZ

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a depiction of the fortified city of Lille under siege. Above the city is the goddess Fama blowing a trumpet with a banner. Just inside the rim of the medal is an inscription starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position which reads: **IDQVB AVDIRE SAT EST VIRG.** Translation: The ancient city has had many conquerors over the years, Virgil. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top on which is a six-line inscription

Weight: 32 grams

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Johann George Seidlitz

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Tournai Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Gedenkmedaille von Tournai)



Date Issued: 1708

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the capture of Tournai during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene depicting the city of Tournai featuring a keep being struck by lightning. In the foreground is a seated crowned goddess. Around the scene is an inscription which starts and ends at the 12 o'clock position which reads: **DOMINE DIXERVNT: PAX ERIT VOBIS, ET PERVENIT GLADIVS VSQ AD ANIMAM.** Translation: They said peace will come to you, and the sword has arrived on your soil.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is an oval overhead view of the layout of the city. Around the upper half of the medal on a plain field starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **VLTIMVM OPVS MARTIS CETERA PACIS ERVNT.** Translation: Peace will finally come as a result of Tuesdays work.

Weight: 21.6 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Pewter

Variations: None Known

Designer: G.F. Friedrich and Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Liberation of Ghent Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille der Befreiung von Ghent)



Silver Medal

Date Issued: 1708

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the liberation of Ghent during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: There is a raised inscription on the edge of the medal which reads **MENS VNA SAPIENS PLVRIVM VINCIT MANVS**. Translation: One wise mind has conquered many hands.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a scene of the Duke of Marlborough on horseback receiving an iron gauntlet on a cushion from the hands of two councilors while in the background the French are departing the city. Above one of the councilors is inscribed **MONSR. LA MOTTE** and behind the same councilor is inscribed **GALL PRAES**. Around the edge of the medal starting and ending at the six o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLI. V IMP. A GALLIS TECHNIS RAPTAET ET CAROLO III. RESTITVTAE CHIROTHERCAE**. Translation: Charles V Emperor, Taken from France by Charles III, Ghent restored. Between the beginning and ending of the text at the six o'clock position is a floral decorative element.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene depicting the city of Ghent with siege troops and artillery in the foreground. In Around the upper portion of the scene is an inscription which starts near the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position which reads: **AVTORITE ET POTESSTATE** Translation: Authority and Power. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a four line inscription as follows: **PRVDENTIA FORT. D. MARLB. / TRAD. CAROLO III. GANDA. / VVM POST OBS. S. DIER. / D. 29 DEC 1708.**

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 30.1 grams
- Zinc Medal: 15.7 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and Zinc

Variations: None Known

Designer: Casper Gottlieb Lauffer

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Oudenaarde Victory Commemorative Medal (Oudenaarde Siegesgedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1708

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough at Oudenaarde during the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: This medal has the following inscription on its edge: * **NIL DESPERANDVM TEVCRO DVCE ET AVSPICE TEVCRO • HOR •** Translation: There is nothing to despair with your guidance and protection, Horace.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of the city of Oudenaarde under attack. At the top of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **VANDOM. IN FLANDER. SICVT IN ITAL. EVNDEM FVGIT ET VT FVGIENDVS DOCET.** Translation: Vandom in Flanders as in Italy flees and teaches others how to flee. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is written in four lines **MVLTT. MILL. GALLORVM / CLADES AD ALDENAR. / MDCCIIIX. / D. XI. IVL.** Translation: Many Military of the French destroyed at Oudenaarde on July 11, 1708.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is the scene of Prince Eugene and Duke of Marlborough on horseback each bearing a spear and with a star above their head. Inscribed above the scene at the top of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is **SALVATARIVM SIDERVVM APPARITIO.** Translation: The Liberation was seen in the stars. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is written in three lines **EVGENII ET MARLEBO / RVGII FELIX CON / IVNCTIO.** Translation: Eugene and Marlborough happy with the outcome.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 29.1-30.4 grams
- Zinc Medal: Unknown

Size: 43-43.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and zinc

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Oudenaarde Victory Commemorative Medal (Oudenaarde Siegesgedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1708

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough at Oudenaarde during the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: Two: A Silver Medal and a Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a scene of Victoria placing victors wreaths on the head of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough. At their feet are two fallen enemy. Near the rim of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **IVSTITIAQVE DEDIT GENTES FRENARE SVPERBAS Virg.** Translation: Justice was given as a bride to the proud nations, Virgil. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is written in three lines **STRAGES GALLORVM / PROPE ALDENARDAM / 11 IVLY 1708.** Translation: The destruction of the French at Oudenaarde on July 11, 1708.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the scene of victory pointing at a stand of arms at the base of which sit prisoners. Inscribed around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is **HAEC SVNT SPOLIA DE REGE SVPERBO Virg.** Translation: These are the spoils of the proud king, Virgil. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is written in two lines **FVROR GALLORVM / FRACTVS.** Translation: The strength of the French broken.

Weight:

- Silver: 25.7 grams
- Zinc Medal: 16.1 grams

Size: 43.3 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and zinc

Variations: None Known

Designer: Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Victory at Oudenaarde and Lille Commemorative Medal (Sieg bei Oudenaarde und Lille gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1708

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victories of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough at Oudenaarde and Lille during the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene in which prince Eugene is riding toward a personification of France, with a cityscape and army in the background. Above the scene starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the one o'clock position is inscribed: **VICIT PERVICAX VIRTUS**. Translation: persistent virtue triumphs. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is written in four lines **INSUÆVISCERIBUS LUDOVICI XIV / EREPTÆ NEPOTIBUS ET EXER / CITU FRUSTRÆ RELUCTANT / IN, DEC: M.DCC. VIII**. Below the inscription is the monogram of the medalist: **M.S.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a scene in which Victoria hovers above a stand of arms with the city in the background. Around the central scene is a fine raised line. Between the line and the edge of the medal starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **ADVERSA ET AVERSA GLORIOSA**. Translation: Adversity and glorious change. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is written in three lines **FLANDRIA UTRINQUE TROPÆIFERA / CAESI EX ITINERE GALLI / AD AUDENARDAM / XII. IUL. M DCC V III**. Below the inscription is the monogram of the medalist: **M.S.**

Weight: 39.4 grams

Size: 47.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Zinc

Variations: None Known

Designer: Unknown, may be Maarten Smeltzing,

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory at Oudenaarde and Lille Commemorative Medal (Sieg bei Oudenaarde und Lille gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1708

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victories of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough at Oudenaarde and Lille during the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a birds eye view of the town of Oudenaarde. Near the rim of the medal on a separate plain field starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **IN GALLOS VARIAS DABIT ADENARDA CORONAS**. Translation: Oudenaarde will give different crowns to the French. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is written in three lines **EVGIEN. EXVATICINIO. GALLIS. / VICTORIA PARTA II IVI / 1708**. Translation: Eugene victories over the French July 11, 1708.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a birds eye view of the town and fortress of Lille. Near the rim of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **IN ODENARD SIEG BESTWHT DASS RYSEL FORTNO CHVIEL WEG GEHT**. Translation: Victory at Oudenaarde and Ryssel falls. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is written in three lines **SPECTANT. HORTVLANISTLY / LIVM DECERPT 23 OCT/ 9 DEC 1708**.

Weight: 27.8 grams

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Zinc

Variations: None Known

Designer: C. Wermuth

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Flanders Campaign Victory Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Sieg des Flandern-Feldzugs)



Date Issued: 1708

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victorious campaign in Flanders during the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: The Obverse of this medal was also used on a capture of Lille medal found above.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of a mourning Gallia pointing to a dried up tree with a shield with the French coat of arms from which a lily has broken away. At the top of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **GALLIA MOERENS OB LILIVM DEPERDITVM**. Translation: Gallia mourns for the loss of a lily. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is written in three lines **INSVLA FLANDR. CVM / CASTELLO RESTI / TVTA**. Translation: The area of Flanders with its castle restored.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the center of the medal is a large plaque with key events from the campaign noted on it. Below it on the viewers left is the river god and above on the viewers right an angel with a trumpet. Above the plaque at the 12 o'clock position is a decorative element composed of oak and laurel boughs and castles and a crown. Inscribed above the scene at the top of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is **EXPEDITIO FOEDERAT FELICISS FINITA**. Translation: The allied expedition happily concluded. On the plaque in the center of the medal is the following nine line inscription: **SCALDI TRAIE / CTA. VALLO HOST / PERRVPTO. / BRVXELL LOBERAT / DVCE BVRGUND: IN / GALL. FVGATO GANDAV: ET / BRVGIS / RECEPT**. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a date written in one line: **MDCCVIII**. (1708)

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 29.1 grams
- Zinc Medal: 24.2 grams

Size: 45 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and zinc

Variations: None Known

Designer: Casper Gottlieb Lauffer

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Conquest of Tournai Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Gedenkmedaille von Tournai)



Silver Medal

Date Issued: 1709

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough at Tournai during the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: Three: Silver Medal, Pewter Medal, Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: The Silver medal has an inscription on its edge which is **REGNI COLLAPSA RVVNT IMMANIA MEMBRA.VIRGIL.& CGL*** Partial translation: The collapse of the kingdom frees its wildest members, Virgil.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the scene of a French ship sinking in a storm. In the foreground is a box floating in the water inscribed **DOR** over **NIK** (Flemish for Tournai). Inscribed above the scene at the top of the medal starting near the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position is **NE PEREAT PERDIT**. Translation: Lost, lost

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of the bombardment of Tournai. At the top of the medal near the rim starting near the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position is inscribed: **SOLVTA CATENIS INSVRGIT**. Translation: Released from bondage. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is written in two lines **TORNACVM CAP / TVM. MDCCIX**. Translation: Next came the rainbow 1709

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 30.5 grams
- Silver plated pewter Medal: 22.3 grams
- Zinc: 26 grams

Size: 44-44.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver, Silver plated pewter and zinc

Variations: None Known

Designer: Gottlieb Lauffer (some say by Philipp Heinrich Muller)

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Conquest of Tournai Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Gedenkmedaille von Tournai)



Date Issued: 1709

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough at Tournai and Mons during the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: On 3 September 1709, during the War of the Spanish Succession (1702-1713), the French fortress of Tournai, under the command of Marshal de Villars, was captured by an army commanded by John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of Emperor Joseph in armor and with a victors wreath in his hair facing to the viewers right wearing the collar to the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the top of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **IOSEPHVS D.G. ROM. IMPERATOR**. Translation: Joseph with the grace of God Roman Emperor. Below the emperor's right shoulder is the monogram of the medalist **P.H.M.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of a Mars with sword and shield as well as Hercules with club and shield leaning against a monument. Above them is the god Fama (Fame) with trumpet holding a crown. At the top of the monument is written **TORNICH** (Tournai) above a scene of the city of Tournai. On the shield being held by Hercules is the word

MONS. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a two line inscription that reads **VICTORIA PACIF. / A: MDCCIX**. Translation: Victory and peace 1709

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 24.6-26.5 grams
- Zinc Medal: 21.8-25.1 grams

Size: 43-44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and zinc

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Conquest of Tournai Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Gedenkmedaille von Tournai)



Date Issued: 1709

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough at Tournai and Mons during the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This medal and the one below have the same obverse.

On 3 September 1709, during the War of the Spanish Succession (1702-1713), the French fortress of Tournai, under the command of Marshal de Villars, was captured by an army commanded by John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of seated female figure with crown and cloak adorned with lilies, with loose hair, wringing her hands with twigs and masks at her feet. In the background is a round tower struck by lightning from a cloud. Around the top of the medal starting and ending near the 12 o'clock position is inscribed: **DOMINE DIXERVNT: PAX ERIT VOBIS ET ECCE PERVENIT GLADIVS VSQ AD ANIMAM**. Translation: The lord said there will be peace for everyone and the swords shall be turned into plows.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of the city of Tournai under fire. Above the city are two coats of arms suspended from a ribbon. Below the scene is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a three line inscription that reads **CESSIT INVICTIS FOEDERATO / RVM ARMIS. M. IVL.30 . / MDCCIX**. Translation: The arms of the confederation are unbeatable 1709

Weight: 29.9-30 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Georg Friedrich Nernberger and Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Tournai Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Gedenkmedaille von Tournai)



Date Issued: 1709

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough at Tournai and Mons during the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This medal and the one above have the same obverse.

On 3 September 1709, during the War of the Spanish Succession (1702-1713), the French fortress of Tournai, under the command of Marshal de Villars, was captured by an army commanded by John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of Seated female figure with crown and cloak adorned with lilies, with loose hair, wringing her hands with twigs and masks at her feet. In the background is a round tower struck by lightning from a cloud. Around the top of the medal starting and ending near the 12 o'clock position is inscribed: **DOMINE DIXERVNT: PAX ERIT VOBIS ET ECCE PERVENIT GLADIVS VSQ AD ANIMAM**. Translation: The lord said there will be peace for everyone and the swords shall be turned into plows.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is an arial view of the outline of the fortress at Tournai. Above the fortress near the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position that reads **VLTIMVM OPVS MARTIS CETERA PACIS ERVNT**. Translation: The work is done and mars can be peaceful. At the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist N.

Weight: 23.1 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Pewter

Variations: None Known

Designer: Georg Friedrich Nernberger and Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Tournai Commemorative Medal (Eroberung der Gedenkmedaille von Tournai)



Date Issued: 1709

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough at Tournai and Mons during the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: On 3 September 1709, during the War of the Spanish Succession (1702-1713), the French fortress of Tournai, under the command of Marshal de Villars, was captured by an army commanded by John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A quadrilateral medal

Obverse: Inside a rim decorated with a leaf pattern and a fine raised line is the image of the temple of Janus on a hill with thorn bushes. Above the temple is the image of Victory. On either side of the temple are palm trees. On the left corner of the medal at the nine o'clock position is inscribed **DIE BAHN**. Translation: The path. On the right corner of the medal at the two o'clock position is inscribed **ZUM SIEG**. Translation: To victory. In the bottom corner of the medal at the six o'clock position is an area with a three line inscription created by a raised horizontal line. The inscription reads **VND FRIED IST / DOR= / NICHT**. Translation: And peace is not a thorn.

Reverse: Inside a rim decorated with a leaf pattern and a fine raised line is the image of thorny branches bearing grapes. In the center of the medal within the thorny branches is a five line inscription which reads **HILFET / GOTT, SO KAN / MAN IEZT BEI DORNEN FRISCHE TRAVBEN / LEESEN**. Translation: With Gods help you can now produce fresh grapes from thorns. Below the crossed thorn branches at the six o'clock position is the monogram of the medalist **N**.

Weight: 7.2-7.4 grams

Size: 31.2 by 31.8 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Georg Friedrich Nurnberger

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Battle of Malplaquet Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille an die Schlacht von Malplaquet)



Date Issued: 1709

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugen of Savoy and the Duke of Marlborough at Malplaquet in 1709 during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: This medal and the following medal share the same obverse .

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field are the busts of Prince Eugen of Savoy and the Duke of Marlborough facing each other with Prince Eugen on the viewers left. Around the busts is an inscription that starts and stops at the 12 o'clock position. The inscription reads **IOHANNES. DVX. MARLB. S.R.I..P** **EVGENIVS FRANC. DVX. SABAVD.** Translation: John Duke of Marlborough Eugen Franz Duke of Savoy. Separating the names at the 12 and six o'clock positions is a star.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of the Battle of Malplaquet. Above the scene is an inscription that follows the contour of the medal. The inscription which starts near the nine o'clock position and ends near the three o'clock position is as follows **CRVENTVS OCCIDIT.** Translation: Blood and death. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is inscribed in three lines **GALLI AD. MONTES / HAN. VICTI. A. M / DCCIX. D. XI SEPT.** Translation: The earthworks were overcome and the enemy defeated on 11 September 1709.

Weight: 22.4 grams

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: White metal

Variations: None Known

Designer: George Hautsch

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Battle of Malplaquet Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille an die Schlacht von Malplaquet)



Date Issued: 1709

Bronze Medal

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugen of Savoy and the Duke of Marlborough at Malplaquet in 1709 during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Bronze Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: There is an inscription on the edge of the medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Phaeton in a chariot among the clouds. Above the chariot are four Zodiac signs which are from the viewers left to right: 1 2 Leo, Aquarius, Libra and Scorpio. Above the scene is an inscription which starts at the nine o'clock position and ends at the three o'clock position. The inscription reads **SOLEM MENTITVR QVEM SIDERA TERRENT**. Translation: The sun is where the stars should be.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of the sun setting behind a mountain with the city of Mons at its base. Above the scene is an inscription that follows the contour of the medal. The inscription which starts near the eight o'clock position and ends near the three o'clock position is as follows **SOL KVIT INTEREA. ET MONTES VMBRANTVR**. Translation: Meanwhile, the sun sets and the mountains are shaded. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is inscribed in three lines **STRAGES GALL: MONTES / HANNON: XI SEPT: MDCCIX**. Translation: The French defeated in the Hannon mountains on 11 September 1709.

Weight:

- Bronze Medal 30.7 grams
- Zinc Medal: 24.9 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philippe Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Treaty with Pope Clemens XI Commemoration Medal (Vertrag mit Papst Clemens XI. Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1709

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the treaty between Austria and Pope Clemens XI after the War of the Spanish Succession that resulted in an end of hostilities with the papal states and the recognition of Charles the VI by the Pope as the rightful King of Spain.

Classes or Types: Three: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: Clement XI was forced to name Charles, Archduke of Austria, as the King of Spain, since the imperial army had conquered much of northern Italy and was threatening Rome itself in January 1709. The Treaty of Utrecht put an end to the war, the Papal States lost their suzerainty over the Farnese Duchy of Parma and Piacenza to Austria.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Emperor Joseph II in armor and wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece facing to the viewers right. Around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is an inscription which reads **IOSEPHVS. D.G. ROM.IMPERATOR. S.A.** Translation: Joseph with the grace of God Roman Emperor and Majesty. Near the edge of the medal at the six o'clock position is the initials of the medalist: **P.H.M.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field are three coats of arms which are from the viewers left to right the arms of the Emperor of Austria, the Pope and the King of Spain. Above the coats of arms is a star emitting rays. Around the upper edge of the medal is an inscription which starts near the nine o'clock position and ends at the three o'clock position as follows **ALBANI IN FRATRES SE FLECTIT SIDVS AMORE.** Translation: Albani Commits himself to Love with his brothers. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is inscribed in two lines **ITALIAE TRAN= / QVILLITAS.** Translation: Italy at peace.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 26.2 grams
- Bronze Medal: 29.4 grams
- Zinc Medal: 17.1 grams

Size: 42-43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and bronze

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philippe Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Treaty with Pope Clemens XI Commemoration Medal
(Vertrag mit Papst Clemens XI. Gedenkmedaille)



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Victories of 1710 in Flanders Commemorative Medal (Sieg von 1710 in Flandern Gedenkmedaille)



Silver Medal

Date Issued: 1710

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victories of Prince Eugen of Savoy and the Duke of Marlborough at Douai, Saint Venant, Bethune and Aire in 1710 during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Three: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts:

- This medal and the preceding medal share the same obverse.
- This medal has the following raised inscription on its edge: **ARMORVM FOLEDE RATORVM FRVCTVS**. Translation: The fruit of arms Flanders recovered.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field are the busts of Prince Eugen of Savoy and the Duke of Marlborough in armor facing each other with Prince Eugen on the viewers left. Around the busts is an inscription that starts and stops at the 12 o'clock position. The inscription reads **IOHANNES. DVX. MARLB. S.R.I..P EVGENIVS FRANC. DVX. SABAVD**. Translation: John Duke of Marlborough Eugen Franz Duke of Savoy. Separating the names at the 12 and six o'clock positions is a star.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim five crowned cartouches. Within each cartouche is a depiction of one of the victories of Prince Eugen of Savoy and the Duke of Marlborough in 1710. Above the top most frame is inscribed **MVNIMENTA OCCUPATA**. Translation: Engaged in occupation. From left to right in the middle the cartouches are labeled **DOVAY, BETHVNA, S. VENANT**. The bottom cartouche is labeled **ARLEN** (Douay, Bethune, St Venant and Aire. Below the cartouches at the six o'clock position is the date **MDCCX** (1710)

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 29-31.2 grams
- Bronze Medal: 27.8 grams
- Zinc Metal: 26.8-30.3 grams

Size: 44.5-45 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and Zinc

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philippe Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known

Bronze Medal



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

The Capture of Aire Commemorative Medal (Die Eroberung der Aire-Gedenkmedaille)



Silver Medal

Date Issued: 1710

Reason Issued: Commemorates the capture of Aire-sur-La-Lys in the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a view of the fortified city of Aire, through the palisades of which a unicorn, eagle and lion are penetrating. Above the city is a sheet music. Around the upper part of the medal near the rim is an inscription in three lines that starts at the 10 o'clock position and ends at the two o'clock position. The inscription reads **REMEARE . RENVNCIARE . RENVMERARE. / SOCIORVM SEPI INCANTANTIVM / ARIA**. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription **CAPTA IX. NOVEMB. / MDCCX**. Translation: Captured on the ninth of November 1710. Below the inscription is the initial of the medalist N.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a table covered with a cloth embroidered with lilies there is a lectern with an open music book. Behind the book is a scepter and the setting sun. Intersecting the scepter is the following inscription: **DVRA. VIS. CIS. CITRA**. Around the upper part of the medal near the rim is an inscription in two lines that starts at the eight o'clock position and ends at the three o'clock position. The inscription reads **VICTORIAS CARBONE NOTAT, DECEM, DECEM ANNORVM DISCORDIA / HINC SOL CALAMITAS**. Translation: Victories ashes mark the end of ten, ten years of conflict. Dissension is the suns calamity. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following four line inscription **S. GERTRVD. SVRD.XXV. IVL. SEPES / BETHVN. DISRVPT. XXX. AVG / S. VENANT. MIGRAT. / XXX. SEPT.**

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 29.8 grams
- Zinc Medal: 24.7 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and Zinc

Variations: None Known

Manufacturer: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

The Capture of Douay Commemorative Medal

(Die Eroberung der Douay-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1710

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the capture of Douay during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a view of two soldiers sitting on a cloak, playing dice for a coin. The French soldier is in the act of handing the coin to the allied forces soldier. There is one in their hands and five on the ground. Each one of the objects represents a city. The one in their hands is labeled **DOVAY**, The ones on the ground from the viewers left to right are labeled **MONS, RUSEL, DONIC, ARAS, and PARIS**. Around the upper part of the medal near the rim is an inscription in that starts at the 11 o'clock position and ends at the one o'clock position. The inscription reads **SPES PERDENS**. Translation: Losing Hope. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **DVACVM GALLIS PACEM / SPERN. EREPTVM. / MDCCX**. Translation: Spurned Peace with the Duke of France and liberated 1710.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field in the center of the medal is the earth eclipsing the sun. All around the earth are clouds. Around the upper part of the medal near the rim is an inscription that starts at the nine o'clock position and ends at the three o'clock position. The inscription reads **DEFECTVM LVMINE VIDIT**. Translation: He saw the light dawning.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 29.1-30 grams
- Bronze Medal: Unknown

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and bronze

Variations: None Known

Designer: Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

The Victory Over the French in Catalonia and Aragon Commemorative Medal (Die Siege über die Franzosen in Katalonien und Aragonien Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1710

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victory in Catalonia and Aragon during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is bust of Charles III with long flowing hair and wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the upper part of the medal near the rim is an inscription in that starts near the nine o'clock position and ends at the five o'clock position. The inscription reads **CAROLVS III·D·G· HISPAN ET INDIAR REX.** Translation: Charles III with the grace of God Spanish and Indies King. At the bottom of the medal at the seven o'clock position on the kings right shoulder is the initials of the medalist: **P.H.M.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field in the center of the medal is the image of an eagle attacking a cock. Below the birds is a desolate landscape. Around the upper part of the medal near the rim is an inscription that starts near the seven o'clock position and ends near the four o'clock position. The inscription reads **NVNC CRVOR ET WLSAE LABVNTVR AB AETHERE OLVMAE· VIRG.** At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **DE GALLIS IN CATAL· / ET ARAGONIA . / 1710.** Translation: The French in Catalonia and in Aragon 1710

Weight: 29.3 grams

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Pewter

Variations: None Known

Designer: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

The Victory in the Battle of Almenar Commemorative Medal (Siege in der Schlacht bei Almenara Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1710

Bronze Medal

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the victory over Spain at Almenar during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Three: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: The Battle of Almenar was a battle on July 27, 1710 in the Iberian theatre of the War of the Spanish Succession. The Bourbon-Spanish army of Phillip V crossed into Catalonia in an attempt to capture Balaguer; an Allied force of British, Portuguese, Dutch and Austrian troops supporting Archduke Charles countered these moves and Philip's army was defeated and forced to withdraw.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is bust of Charles III with long flowing hair. Around the upper part of the medal near the rim is an inscription in that starts near the eight o'clock position and ends at the five o'clock position. The inscription reads **CAROLVS III. HISPANIER ET INDIAR REX CATHOL.** Translation: Charles III Spanish and Indies Catholic King. At the end of the kings right arm are the initials of the medalist **MB.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field in the center of the medal is the image of Philip V of Spain and Ignatius Loyola. Around the upper part of the medal in a separate field near the rim is an inscription that starts near the eight o'clock position and ends at the four o'clock position. The inscription reads **QVEM FVGIAM NOVI, AD QVEM AVTEM FVGIAM NEQVAQVAM.** Translation: I know from whom I shall flee and to whom I shall flee. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following five line inscription **CAROLVS DEVICIT DVC. ANDEGAV. / EXERCIT. XXVII IVL. DELEVIT C / FEST.S.P. IGNAT. LOYOL. / CI (reverse) C I (reverse) C CCX. / AL-MENAR.**

Weight:

- Silver Medal: Unknown
- Bronze Medal:
- Pewter Medal: 24.1 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver, bronze and pewter

Variations: None Known

Designer: Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Pewter Medal





Table Medals

Charles III Entry into Madrid Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Einzug Karls III. in Madrid)



Date Issued: 1710

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the entry of Charles III into Madrid during the War of Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The War of Spanish Succession took place from 1701-1714. This war was to determine who would control the Spanish empire. The opponents were France and Spain against Holy Roman Empire, the Dutch Republic and Great Britain. France and Spain ultimately Prevailed.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a scene with Charles III seated on a throne and being presented with a palm frond by an angel. Around the upper part of the medal near the rim is an inscription in that starts near the eight o'clock position and ends at the three o'clock position. The inscription reads **TESTE PROBAT, QVIS IVSTIVS ARMA SVMSKRIT. Luc.** Translation: The witness proves the righteous army was victorious. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **CAROLO III. HISP.ATQVE IND. / VICTORI REGI MADRITI / A.1710.INGRESSO. / .N.** Translation: Charles III victor and king of Spain enters Madrid in 1710. On the last step to the viewers left of the podium on which the throne rests is the monogram of the medalist: **MB**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field in the center of the medal is a map of the Spanish empire. The upper part of the map is labeled **HISPANIA** and the location of the city of Madrid is identified and the city is labeled **MADRID**. The lower part is labeled **INDIA**. Around the upper part of the medal in a separate field near the rim is an inscription that starts near the nine o'clock position and ends near the three o'clock position. The inscription reads: **. EREPTA. PROIN . RECEPTA.** Translation: Rescued and received. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **BENEDICENTES EI HAERE / DITABVNT TERRAM. / PS.36.** Translation: Those who bless him here will enrich the earth, Psalm 36.

Weight: Unknown

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None Known

Designer: Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Coronation of Charles VI and the Relief of Cordona Commemorative Medal (Kaiderkronung Karls VI und den Ensat von Cordona Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1711

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the coronation of Charles VI and the relief of Cordona on December 22, 1711.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: There is an inscription on the edge of this medal.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines. In the center of the medal is a scene of Charles VI coronation. Around the upper part of the medal near the rim is an inscription in that starts at the nine o'clock position and ends at the three o'clock position. The inscription reads **VAGINA BRUMPENS EN-SIS RUIT AUGUR IN HOSTES**. Translation: The sword comes out of the scabbard and threatens the enemy.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines. In the center of the medal is a scene of the battle at Cordona. Around the upper part of the scene in a separate field near the rim created by a raised line textured like rope is an inscription that starts near the nine o'clock position and ends at the three o'clock position. The inscription reads **PACE SVSPECTA TVTIVS TALE BELLVM. PAC.** Translation: Peace is secured through such a battle. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **CORONATIONIS DIE SER / VATA CARDONA 22 DEC / MDCCXI**. Translation: Coronation and the relief of Cordona was on December 22, 1711.

Weight: 44.1 grams

Size: 50 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

The Capture of Quesnoy Commemorative Medal

(Die Eroberung von Quesnoy Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1712

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the Quesnoy during the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and a Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is bust of Charles VI with long flowing hair and wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the upper part of the medal near the rim is an inscription that starts near the eight o'clock position and ends at the five o'clock position. The inscription reads **CAROLVS VI. D. G. ROM. IMP. S. A. GERM. HISP. HVNG & LOTH REX**. Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman emperor and German, Spanish, Hungarian, Lorraine King. At the bottom of the medal at the seven o'clock position on the king's right shoulder is the initials of the medalist: **G.W.V.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field in the center of the medal is the image of the city of Quesnoy with clouds in the sky above it and a broken oak tree in the foreground and with a body of water between the tree and the city. Around the upper part of the medal near the rim is an inscription that starts at the nine o'clock position and ends at the three o'clock position. The inscription reads **DOMAT FORTIS CONSTANTIA QVERCVS**. Translation: Quesnoy doomed like the strongest oak. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription: **QVERCETO OCCV: PATO:**. Translation: Quesnoy occupied.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 30.5 grams
- Pewter Medal: 27 grams

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and pewter

Variations: None Known

Designer: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Golden Fleece Renewal Commemorative Medal

(Gedenkmedaille zur Erneuerung des Goldenen Vlieses)



Date Issued: 1712

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the renewal of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

Classes or Types: Three: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is bust of Charles VI with long flowing hair in armor and wearing the badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the upper part of the medal near the rim is an inscription that starts near the eight o'clock position and ends at the five o'clock position. The inscription reads **CAES: AVG: CAROL VI: PIVR: VTR: ORB: PROVIN REX.** At the bottom of the medal near the six o'clock position is the name of the medalist: **WAROU.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field in the center of the medal is the image of the emperor Charles VI on horseback facing to the viewers left. Around the upper part of the medal near the rim is an inscription that starts at the 10 o'clock position and ends at the two o'clock position. The inscription reads **MORIBVS ANTIQVIS.** Translation: Ancient values. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following five line inscription: **AUITI. ORDINIS. EQUITUM. / TORQUATOR: AUR: VELL: / SOLEMNIA. RESTITUTA. / VINDOB: 1712. / 30.NOV.:.** Translation: Equestrian knightly order honored and solemnly renewed on the 30th of November 1712.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 26.2 grams
- Bronze Medal: Unknown
- Zinc Medal: 26.4 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Daniel Warou

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

The Peace of Utrecht Commemorative Medal (Die Frieden von Utrecht Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1713

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate Peace of Utrecht at the end of the War of Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim with additional raised lines on a plain field is the image of Christ standing on clouds with his left hand raised and holding a banner in his right hand. Around the upper part of the medal near the rim is an inscription that starts near the nine o'clock position and ends at the four o'clock position. The inscription reads **WEN SICH GLEICH ALLE NOIH ANHEBI**. Translation: If everyone were Noah. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **ICH WEIS DAS MEIN / ERLOSER LEBT. / HIOB.19.V.25**. Translation: I know my savior is alive Job 19. V.25.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim with additional raised lines in the center of the medal is the image of a besieged city. Above the scene is an inscription in two lines that starts near the nine o'clock position and ends at the three o'clock position. The inscription reads **IHR WERDET HOREN KRIEGE VND GES CHREY / VON KRIEGEN. MATTH.24 V.6.8.** Translation: You will hear war and screams of war Matth. 24.v.6.8.. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **DA WIRD SUCH AL / LERERST DIENOTH / ANHEBEN**. Translation: Then the needy will rise first.

Weight: 15.6 grams

Size: 33.1 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal (Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)



Gold Medal

Date Issued: 1714

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the treaty signed by Austria and France on 7 March 1714 which ended the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Four: Gold Medal, Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: The Treaty of Rastatt was a peace treaty between France and Austria that was concluded on March 6, 1714 by Prince Eugene and French Marshal Villars in the city of Rastatt to end the War of the Spanish Succession between both countries. Under the treaty, Austria received the Spanish territories in Italy of Naples, Milan, Sardinia, and the Southern Netherlands. Austria also received Freiburg and several other small areas at its eastern borders from France. As a result of the treaty, the Habsburg Empire became a power in Western and Southern Europe, in addition to its already-dominant influence in Central Europe. For France, the treaties of Utrecht and Rastatt confirmed the throne of Spain for the House of Bourbon and affirmed that the thrones of France and Spain could not be united.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair, wearing a toga facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D. G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman emperor and majesty. Below the bust of the emperor near the seven o'clock position is an asterisk which is the mark of Philipp Heinrich Muller.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene composed of an olive tree at the base of which are flags, a drum a cannon, cannon balls and other military items. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **MEDIIS CRESCBAT IN ARMIS.** At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription **PAX RASTATDIENS /A: MDCCXIII.** Translation: Rastatt Peace in 1714.

Weight:

- Gold Medal: 13.8 grams (4 Ducats)
- Silver Medal: 14.1-16.3 grams
- Bronze Medal: Unknown
- Pewter Medal: 16.3 grams

Size: 32-32.1 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver gilt bronze

Variations: None known





Table Medals

Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal
(Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)



Silver Medal

Designers: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Pewter Medal





Table Medals

Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal (Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)



Date Issued: 1714

Bronze

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the treaty signed by Austria and France at Rastatt on 7 March 1714 which ended the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: The Treaty of Rastatt was a peace treaty between France and Austria that was concluded on March 6, 1714 by Prince Eugene and French Marshal Villars in the city of Rastatt to end the War of the Spanish Succession between both countries. Under the treaty, Austria received the Spanish territories in Italy of Naples, Milan, Sardinia, and the Southern Netherlands. Austria also received Freiburg and several other small areas at its eastern borders from France. As a result of the treaty, the Habsburg Empire became a power in Western and Southern Europe, in addition to its already-dominant influence in Central Europe. For France, the treaties of Utrecht and Rastatt confirmed the throne of Spain for the House of Bourbon and affirmed that the thrones of France and Spain could not be united.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Prince Eugene of Savoy with long curling hair, wearing a helmet and armor facing to the viewer's right and wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **EUGEN. FRANC. DVX SABAUD. SVMM. CAES. EXERC. IMPER.** Translation: Eugene Francis Prince of Savoy the commander of the Emperors forces. On Eugene's right arm are the initials of the obverse medalist: **MB**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene composed of a landscape with a river in its center. On the viewers left of which is the seated River god Rhine with an urn which is pouring water into the river. To the viewers right is a winged angel who is handing Rhine the staff of Mercury. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **NOMEN VIRTVTIBVS AEQVAS.** Translation: You link your name to your virtues. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription **MAGNO EVGENII CADV. CEATORIS GENIO.** Translation: The great genius of peace bringer Eugene. Below the inscription at the six o'clock position is the initial of the reverse medalist **N**.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 26.7-29.7 grams
- Bronze Medal: 33.3-34.1 grams

Size: 43-43.1 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and bronze

Variations: None known





Table Medals

Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal (Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)



Designers:

- Obverse: Martin Brunner
- Reverse: Georg Friedrich Nurmberger

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known

Silver Medal





Table Medals

Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal (Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)



Date Issued: 1714

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the treaty signed by Austria and France at Rastatt on March 7, 1714 which ended the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: The Treaty of Rastatt was a peace treaty between France and Austria that was concluded on March 6, 1714 by Prince Eugene and French Marshal Villars in the city of Rastatt to end the War of the Spanish Succession between both countries. Under the treaty, Austria received the Spanish territories in Italy of Naples, Milan, Sardinia, and the Southern Netherlands. Austria also received Freiburg and several other small areas at its eastern borders from France. As a result of the treaty, the Habsburg Empire became a power in Western and Southern Europe, in addition to its already-dominant influence in Central Europe. For France, the treaties of Utrecht and Rastatt confirmed the throne of Spain for the House of Bourbon and affirmed that the thrones of France and Spain could not be united.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of a helmet with plumed decoration. In front of it are two doves and laurel boughs. Around the upper three-fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **IN GALEA MARTIS NIDVM FECERE COLVMBAE**. Translation: Mars's helmet built a doves nest. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following initial of the medalist: **V**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is the view from the Southwest of the courtyard of Rastatt Castle. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed in two lines: **DAT PACEM RASTATT. / PATRIAE EST VRBS ILLA QVIETIS.** Translation: The peace of the country comes from that quite city. At either end of the first line is a decorative element. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **MARTIVS EXPELLIT / PACIS FVNDAMINE / MARTEM.** Translation: March expels Mars with a peace treaty. Below the inscription at the six o'clock position is the initial of the reverse medalist **V**.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 54-57.3 grams
- Zinc Medal: Unknown

Size: 54-56.9 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and zinc

Variations: None known





Table Medals

Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal (Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)



Designers: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal (Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)



Date Issued: 1714

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the treaty signed by Austria and France at Rastatt on March 7, 1714 which ended the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Treaty of Rastatt was a peace treaty between France and Austria that was concluded on March 6, 1714 by Prince Eugene and French Marshal Villars in the city of Rastatt to end the War of the Spanish Succession between both countries. Under the treaty, Austria received the Spanish territories in Italy of Naples, Milan, Sardinia, and the Southern Netherlands. Austria also received Freiburg and several other small areas at its eastern borders from France. As a result of the treaty, the Habsburg Empire became a power in Western and Southern Europe, in addition to its already-dominant influence in Central Europe. For France, the treaties of Utrecht and Rastatt confirmed the throne of Spain for the House of Bourbon and affirmed that the thrones of France and Spain could not be united.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of the Roman goddess Constantia holding a cornucopia in her left hand and a staff in her right. Around the edge of the medal on the viewers left is inscribed: **CONSTANTIAE**. Around the edge of the medal on the viewers right is inscribed: **AVGVSTI**. Translation: The steadfastness of the emperor. Below the inscription at the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist V.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is the view from the South-West of the courtyard of Rastatt Castle. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed in two lines: **DAT PACEM RASTATT. / PATRIAE EST VRBS ILLA QUIETIS.** Translation: The peace of the country comes from that quiet city. At either end of the first line is a decorative element. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **MARTIVS EXPELLIT / PACIS FVNDAMINE / MARTEM.** Translation: March expels Mars with a peace treaty. Below the inscription at the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist V.

Weight: 57.4 grams

Size: 54 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown





Table Medals
Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal
(Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)

Number Issued: Unknown
Case: Unknown
Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal (Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)



Date Issued: 1714

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the treaty signed by Austria and France at Rastatt on March 7, 1714 which ended the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Pewter Metal

Interesting Facts: The Treaty of Rastatt was a peace treaty between France and Austria that was concluded on March 6, 1714 by Prince Eugene and French Marshal Villars in the city of Rastatt to end the War of the Spanish Succession between both countries. Under the treaty, Austria received the Spanish territories in Italy of Naples, Milan, Sardinia, and the Southern Netherlands. Austria also received Freiburg and several other small areas at its eastern borders from France. As a result of the treaty, the Habsburg Empire became a power in Western and Southern Europe, in addition to its already-dominant influence in Central Europe. For France, the treaties of Utrecht and Rastatt confirmed the throne of Spain for the House of Bourbon and affirmed that the thrones of France and Spain could not be united.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair, wearing a toga facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D. G ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman emperor and majesty. Below the bust of the emperor at the six o'clock position are the initials of the medalist **G.W.V.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of Pax facing to the viewers left. She is holding an olive branch in her left hand and a torch in her right hand with which she is burning a stack of weapons on the ground in front of her. Behind her is a monument with a statue of Justice on top of it. On its base are the initials of the medalist **P.H.M.** Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **PACT GERMANIAE.** Translation: German Pact. At either end of the first line is a decorative element. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription **RESTITVTAE / MDCCXIV.** Translation: Restitution 1714.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 27.7-28.5 grams
- Pewter Medal: 27.3 grams

Size: 44-44.1 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and pewter

Variations: None known





Table Medals

Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal (Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)



Designers:

- Obverse: Georg Wilhelm Vestner
- Reverse: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal (Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)



Date Issued: 1714

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the treaty signed by Austria and France at Rastatt on March 7, 1714 which ended the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The Treaty of Rastatt was a peace treaty between France and Austria that was concluded on March 6, 1714 by Prince Eugene and French Marshal Villars in the city of Rastatt to end the War of the Spanish Succession between both countries. Under the treaty, Austria received the Spanish territories in Italy of Naples, Milan, Sardinia, and the Southern Netherlands. Austria also received Freiburg and several other small areas at its eastern borders from France. As a result of the treaty, the Habsburg Empire became a power in Western and Southern Europe, in addition to its already-dominant influence in Central Europe. For France, the treaties of Utrecht and Rastatt confirmed the throne of Spain for the House of Bourbon and affirmed that the thrones of France and Spain could not be united.
- The reverse of this medal was used on another Rastatt treaty medal below.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim with a second raised line is a scene in which a lion is sleeping on an open plain with a tree in the background and clouds in the sky above. Near the lions head are floating fleur-de-lis.

Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **FORTI DVLCE VENIT FORTI MEL FORTIS AB ORE**. Translation: Strong and sweet as honey is the Power of your words. Below the scene at the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription **IVD: CAP:XIV. / V14.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim with a second raised line is the of the gates of Janus being closed by Mars the god of war. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **IANVS A MARTE MENSE MARTIO CLVSVS**. Translation: The Janus was closed by Mars in the month of March. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following inscription **PAX RASTADIENS**. Translation: Rastatt Peace treaty.

Weight: 29.6 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: George Friedrich Nurnberger

Manufacturer: Unknown





Table Medals
Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal
(Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)

Number Issued: Unknown
Case: Unknown
Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal (Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)



Date Issued: 1714

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the treaty signed by Austria and France at Rastatt on March 7, 1714 which ended the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Three: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts:

- The Treaty of Rastatt was a peace treaty between France and Austria that was concluded on March 6, 1714 by Prince Eugene and French Marshal Villars in the city of Rastatt to end the War of the Spanish Succession between both countries. Under the treaty, Austria received the Spanish territories in Italy of Naples, Milan, Sardinia, and the Southern Netherlands. Austria also received Freiburg and several other small areas at its eastern borders from France. As a result of the treaty, the Habsburg Empire became a power in Western and Southern Europe, in addition to its already-dominant influence in Central Europe. For France, the treaties of Utrecht and Rastatt confirmed the throne of Spain for the House of Bourbon and affirmed that the thrones of France and Spain could not be united.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim with a second raised line are the images of Prince Eugene on the viewers left and French General-Marshal de Villars on the right. Around the upper portion of the medal near the rim starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **OLIM DVO EVLMINA BELLI**. Translation: Once two lightning bolts of war. Below the busts at the six o'clock position is the medalist initial N.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim with a second raised line is a scene in which an angel is signing a peace treaty on a table on which rests crosses swords and a hat. Around the upper portion of the medal near the rim starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **NUNC INSTRUMENTA QUIETIS**. Translation: Now instruments of peace. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following date **MDCCXIV** (1714).

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 14.9 grams
- Bronze Medal: Unknown
- Zinc Medal: 16.9 grams

Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal (Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)



Zinc Medal

Size: 35.7-36 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver, bronze and zinc

Variations: None known

Designer:

- Obverse: George Friedrich Nurnberger
- Reverse: Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal (Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)



Date Issued: 1714

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the treaty signed by Austria and France at Rastatt on March 7, 1714 which ended the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The Treaty of Rastatt was a peace treaty between France and Austria that was concluded on March 6, 1714 by Prince Eugene and French Marshal Villars in the city of Rastatt to end the War of the Spanish Succession between both countries. Under the treaty, Austria received the Spanish territories in Italy of Naples, Milan, Sardinia, and the Southern Netherlands. Austria also received Freiburg and several other small areas at its eastern borders from France. As a result of the treaty, the Habsburg Empire became a power in Western and Southern Europe, in addition to its already-dominant influence in Central Europe. For France, the treaties of Utrecht and Rastatt confirmed the throne of Spain for the House of Bourbon and affirmed that the thrones of France and Spain could not be united.
- The French General-Marshall de Villars and the Austrian general Prince Eugen had fought several battles against each other in the War of the Spanish Succession, since 1713 they had been negotiating in Rastatt to end the war.
- The reverse of this medal was used on another Rastatt treaty medal above.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim with a second raised line are the images of Prince Eugen on the viewers left and French General-Marshall de Villars on the right. Around the upper portion of the medal near the rim starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **OLIM DVO EVLMINA BELLI**. Translation: Once two lightning bolts of war. Below the busts is the date **MDCCXIV** (1714).

Reverse: Inside a raised rim with a second raised line is the of the gates of Janus being closed by Mars the god of war. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **IANVS A MARTE MENSE MARTIO CLVSVS**. Translation: The Janus was closed by Mars in the month of March. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following inscription **PAX RASTADIENS**. Translation: Rastatt Peace.

Weight: 42.8 grams

Size: 50.3 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: George Friedrich Nurnberger





Table Medals
Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal
(Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)

Manufacturer: Unknown
Number Issued: Unknown
Case: Unknown
Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal (Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)



Date Issued: 1714

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the treaty signed by Austria and France at Rastatt on March 7, 1714 which ended the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The Treaty of Rastatt was a peace treaty between France and Austria that was concluded on March 6, 1714 by Prince Eugene and French Marshal Villars in the city of Rastatt to end the War of the Spanish Succession between both countries. Under the treaty, Austria received the Spanish territories in Italy of Naples, Milan, Sardinia, and the Southern Netherlands. Austria also received Freiburg and several other small areas at its eastern borders from France. As a result of the treaty, the Habsburg Empire became a power in Western and Southern Europe, in addition to its already-dominant influence in Central Europe. For France, the treaties of Utrecht and Rastatt confirmed the throne of Spain for the House of Bourbon and affirmed that the thrones of France and Spain could not be united.
- The inscription on the back of the medal is referring to a conjunction of Jupiter and the sun in the constellation Pisces on the day the Rastatt Peace Treaty was signed.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim with a second raised line are the images of Prince Eugen and French General-Marshal de Villars in ancient armor sitting opposite of each other and shaking hands under a palm tree. On the ground at their feet are discarded weapons. Around the upper portion of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **CONVENERE DVCES PRO PALMIS IVNGERE PALMAS**. Translation: Once two lightning bolts of war.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim with a second raised line on a plain field is the zodiac sign for Pisces and the symbols for the sun and Jupiter. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **IVNGVNTVR IVPPITER ET SOL**. Translation: A conjunction of the Sun and Jupiter in Pisces. Below the sign of Pisces in two lines is inscribed in two lines: **VI. MARTII / A: MDCCXIII**. Translation: March 6, 1714. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following inscription in two lines: **PAX RASTADIENSIS / SIS**. Translation: Rastatt Peace.

Weight: 29.4-30.1 grams

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver





Table Medals

Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal

(Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Treaty of Rastatt Commemoration Medal (Vertrag von Rastatt Erinnerungsmedaille)



Date Issued: 1714

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the treaty signed by Austria and France at Rastatt on March 7, 1714 which ended the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Treaty of Rastatt was a peace treaty between France and Austria that was concluded on March 6, 1714 by Prince Eugene and French Marshal Villars in the city of Rastatt to end the War of the Spanish Succession between both countries. Under the treaty, Austria received the Spanish territories in Italy of Naples, Milan, Sardinia, and the Southern Netherlands. Austria also received Freiburg and several other small areas at its eastern borders from France. As a result of the treaty, the Habsburg Empire became a power in Western and Southern Europe, in addition to its already-dominant influence in Central Europe. For France, the treaties of Utrecht and Rastatt confirmed the throne of Spain for the House of Bourbon and affirmed that the thrones of France and Spain could not be united.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim with a second raised line is the image of Emperor Charles VI in armor facing to the viewers right. Around the upper portion of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **IMP. CAES. CAROLVS. VI. AVG. P. FEL. P. P.** At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is the name of the medalist.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim with a second raised line on a plain field is scene of Mars handing Pax the key to the Temple of Janus. Around the upper portion of the medal near the rim on a delineated area starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **PAX AVGVSTI**. Translation: Rulers peace. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following inscription in two lines: **RASTAD / MDCCXIV**. Translation: Rastatt 1714.

Weight: Unknown

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None known

Designer: Benedikt Richter

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Baden Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (Badische Friedensgedenkmédaille)



Date Issued: 1714

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Baden Peace Treaty

Classes or Types: Three: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: The Treaty of Baden was the treaty that ended formal hostilities between France and the Holy Roman Empire, which had been at war since the start of the War of the Spanish Succession. It was signed on 7 September 1714 in Baden, Switzerland, and complemented the treaties of Utrecht and of Rastatt.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are the busts of Emperors Charles VI and Louis XIV facing each other with Charles on the viewers left. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim is an inscription in two parts. The first part starts at the 11 o'clock position and ends at the one o'clock position and reads: **FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO.** The second part starts at the 11 o'clock position and ends at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS VI, D. G. ROM. IMP. ET LVD. XIII D. G. FR. ET NAV. REX.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor and Louis XIII with the grace of God French and Norman King.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene depicting Jupiter on the viewers left and Apollo on the right holding a split world together with a ribbon. The crack in the globe is separating Gallia (France) and Germania (The Holy Roman Empire). Around the upper forth of the medal near the rim starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is a band inscribed: **HIS IVNCTIS IVNGITVR ORBIS.** Translation: The world is joined by those adjoining. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **VNA DVOS ITERATA DEOS / CONCORDIA STRIN- GIT.** Translation: A renewed harmony is created by the two gods.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 44.6-44.8 grams
- Bronze Medal: 41.1 grams
- Pewter Medal: 36.4-36.7 grams

Size: 48.5-49 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and pewter

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None



Bronze Medal





Table Medals
Baden Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal
(Badische Friedensgedenkmedaille)



Pewter Medal

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Baden Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (Badische Friedensgedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1714

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Baden Peace Treaty

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: The Treaty of Baden was the treaty that ended formal hostilities between France and the Holy Roman Empire, which had been at war since the start of the War of the Spanish Succession. It was signed on 7 September 1714 in Baden, Switzerland, and complemented the treaties of Utrecht and of Rastatt.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a view of the city of Baden. In the foreground is a seated warrior with a sword. Above the scene is an angel holding a shield with the Baden coat of arms and a banner on which is the word **BADENA** (Baden). The angel is also holding an olive branch. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim is an inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position which reads: **HAS TANDEM AD THERMAS FESSVS MARS ABLVIT ENSEM**. Translation: Finally a weary Mars is washing his sword in the water.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene depicting the Emperor and Germania giving thanks, above which is the eye of God. To the viewers left of the emperor is a stand on which is a vessel in which is burning incense the vapors of which are rising into the air. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is a band inscribed: **EXSOLVUNT GRATES CAESAR ET IMPERIUM**. Translation: Great reward for the emperor and government. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **IANI TEMPIO BADENAE IN / ARGO VIA CLAVSO**. Translation: Jan's Baden temple in Argo is closed. Below the inscription is a floral decorative element.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 49 grams
- Pewter Medal: 37.5 grams

Size: 49 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and pewter

Variations: None known

Designers: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Pewter Medal





Table Medals

Baden Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (Badische Friedensgedenkmédaille)



Date Issued: 1714

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Baden Peace Treaty

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The Treaty of Baden was the treaty that ended formal hostilities between France and the Holy Roman Empire, which had been at war since the start of the War of the Spanish Succession. It was signed on 7 September 1714 in Baden, Switzerland, and complemented the treaties of Utrecht and of Rastatt.
- This medal and the one below have the same obverse

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of Charles VI with long flowing hair facing to the viewers right. Around the edge of the medal near the rim is an inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position which reads: **CAROLVS VI. D. G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor and majesty. Below the image is the initials of the medalist **G.W.V.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a scene depicting Germania putting the implements of war to the torch. Behind her is a podium on which is a statue of the goddess of justice. Around the edge of the medal near the rim starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **PACI GERMANIAE.** Translation: Peace of Germany. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription: **RESAMTVTAE / MDCCXIV.** Translation: Resumed 1714.

Weight: 27.3 grams

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Zinc

Variations: None known

Designers:

- Obverse: Georg Wilhelm Vestner
- Reverse: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Baden Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (Badische Friedensgedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1714

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Baden Peace Treaty

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The Treaty of Baden was the treaty that ended formal hostilities between France and the Holy Roman Empire, which had been at war since the start of the War of the Spanish Succession. It was signed on 7 September 1714 in Baden, Switzerland, and complemented the treaties of Utrecht and of Rastatt.
- This medal and the one above have the same obverse

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of Charles VI with long flowing hair facing to the viewers right. Around the edge of the medal near the rim is an inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position which reads: **CAROLVS VI. D.G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor and majesty. Below the image is the initials of the medalist **G.W.V.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a scene depicting an angel flying above a large font with water. Behind it is a pavilion with six pilers. On the front rim of the font, on either side of the entrance is inscribed on the viewers left **OH.V.** and on the right a star and the letters **. II.** Around the edge of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is a two line inscription as follows: **PRIMVS AQVAS FAVSTVS GENIVS MOVET INDE SALVTVM / ET LABTAM PACEM BALNEA SANA TRAHVNT.** Translation: First the benevolent angel moves the waters safely and from there to to the healthy bath bringing heavenly peace. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription: **PAX BADENS. / 7. SEPT. 1714.** Translation: Baden Peace 1714. Below the inscription is the initial of the medalist **V.**

Weight: 28.1 grams

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Zinc

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Utrecht Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (Utrecht Friedensgedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1714

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Utrecht Peace Treaty

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Treaty confirmed Philip V of Spain as king. In return, Philip renounced the French throne, both for himself and his descendants, with reciprocal renunciations by the French to the Spanish throne. Great Britain was the main beneficiary of this treaty as it became as a result a major European commercial power. Also, Spain ceded the strategic ports of Gibraltar and Minorca to Britain.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a view of the goddess Europe facing to the viewers left holding an olive branch in her right hand and resting her left on a coat of arms. Behind her is a roman column and at her feet are flags and a cannon barrel. She is looking out over the sea on which three sailing ships can be seen. Above her is a cloud parting to show the sun's rays. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the name of the medalist in script: **D. Drapentier.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene depicting a dove of peace with an olive branch in its beak flying over the sea on which can be seen four ships. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **VREDE MET SPANGIEN EN DEN STAAT.** Translation: Peace with Spain and the nations. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following date: **MDCCXIV.** (1714)

Weight: 13.7 grams

Size: 32.8 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: D. Drapentier

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Karlsburg Fortress Commemoration Medal (Festung Karlsburg gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1715

Gold Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the laying of the foundation stone for the Karlsburg fortress by the imperial general von Stainville.

Classes or Types: Two: Gold Medal and Silver Medal

Interesting Facts: The city and fortress of Karlsburg was named after Charles VI.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with notched rim

Obverse: Inside a notched rim in the middle of the medal is a scene of the Karlsburg Fortress with an eagle flying above it holding the letters C and VI (Charles VI) in its talons. Above the eagle is a curved inscription that reads: TVTISSIMA QVIES. Translation: A very safe place.

Reverse: Inside a notched rim in the middle of the medal is a 10 line inscription as follows: LVCE SACRA / CAROLI, SIMILES / ALBA ACCIPIT ORTVS / IN SOLIDA PRIMVS / PONITVR ARCE LAPIS / IVLIA NATA FVI CAROLVS / VI M ROBVR & AVXIT: / IVLIA SIN LIBEAT/ NVNC CAROLLINA / VOCER. Translation: In the sacred light of Charles, the first stone of the fort is placed in a solid place. I was born Julia, Charles increased my strength. Let Julia now be called Carolina.

Weight:

- Gold Medal: 6.9 grams (2 Ducats)
- Silver Medal: 3.5-3.6 grams

Size:

- Gold Medal: 24.6 mm in diameter
- Silver Medal: 25-26.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gold and silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Carl Josef Hoffmann

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Silver Medal





Table Medals

Karlsburg Fortress Commemoration Medal (Festung Karlsburg gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1715

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the laying of the foundation stone for the Karlsburg fortress by the imperial general von Stainville.

Classes or Types: Three: Large Gold Medal, Small Gold Medal and Silver Medal

Interesting Facts: The city and fortress of Karlsburg was named after Charles VI.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the middle of the medal is a scene of the Karlsburg Fortress with an eagle flying above it holding the letters C and VI (Charles VI) in its talons. Above the eagle is a curved inscription that reads: **TVTISIMA QVIES**. Translation: A very safe place.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the middle of the medal is a nine line inscription as follows: **LVCE SACRA / CAROLI, SIMILES / ALBA ACCIPIT ORTVS / IN SOLIDA PRIMVS / PONITVR ARCE LAPIS / IVLIA NATA FVI CAROLVS / VI M ROEVR & AVXIT: / IVLIA SIN LIBEAT/ NVNC CAROLLINA / VOCER**. Translation: In the sacred light of Charles, the first stone of the fort is placed in a solid place. I was born Julia, Charles increased my strength. Let Julia now be called Carolina.

Weight:

- Large Gold Medal: 20.8-20.9 grams (6 Ducats)
- Small Gold Medal: 6.9 grams (2 Ducats)
- Silver Medal: Unknown

Size:

- Large Gold Medal: 36.6 mm in diameter
- Small Gold Medal: 24.1mm in diameter
- Silver Medal: Unknown

Type of Material: Gold and silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Carl Josef Hoffmann

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Karlsburg Fortress Commemoration Medal (Festung Karlsburg gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1715

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the laying of the foundation stone for the Karlsburg fortress by the imperial general von Stainville.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The city and fortress of Karlsburg was named after Charles VI.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim in the middle of the medal is an warrior in armor with plumed helmet holding a lance in his left hand and baroque shield in his right, standing in a field, Around the warrior starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is a curved inscription that reads:

STCASTAI? VILLE ??? ONS BELL EOVI. GEN.CATAPHR: COL ET GEN COMM INTRAH-SILVA. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is an inscription as follows in four lines: **MINERA+ SCVRHOLISCNHQ ?TVRN / MOXALBAE COEPTI CAVS ? IAHORIS? RA? / ?.? .**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim in the middle of the medal is a scene of the Karlsburg Fortress. Above the fortress is a curved inscription starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position that reads: **A??OOV O. GENERA;OSERAT. COMEN DANS IN TRANSILVANIA.** Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is an inscription as follows in five lines: **CON-DITVRALBA CAPVTREGNIQVÆIVILIA / QVONDAN A STAINVIL?L APISEST QVI / DACCICARVE ERA DEVÆ RESTAVRE / PARA?D?QTCCEICH SERREDA / ILAVIET**

Weight: 61.2 grams

Size: 54.4 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Carl Josef Hoffmann

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Frankfurt Am Main Shoot Commemoration Medal (Frankfurt Am Main Schützengedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1715

Reason Issued: Issued to commemorate the shooting competition at Frankfurt Am Main on August 17, 1715.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A quadrilateral medal

Obverse: Inside a rim decorated with a leaf pattern and a fine raised line is the image of a winged anchor with a shooting target at the top. Around the image of the anchor is an inscription as follows: **DURCH GLUCK UND HOFFEN WIRDS ZIEHLGE TROFFEN**. Translation: Through luck and hope the target will be hit. Below the anchor in small letters are the initials of the medalist: **C.W.**

Reverse: Inside a rim decorated with a leaf pattern and a fine raised line is an 12 line inscription which reads **IN / FRIEDEN / LAESSET / IEZT / GENIESSSEN, / FRANCKFURTH / EIN NEUES / SCHIEBEN = / SCHIESEN. / 1715. / AVG. /17**. Translation: In peace lets now enjoy a new shoot at Frankfurt on August 17, 1715.

Weight: 13.8 grams

Size: 26.2 by 26 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None Known

Designer: Christian Wermuth

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: The number of minted medals struck usually corresponded with the number of awarded persons, the rest of medals were used as giveaways to important persons and institutions.

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory at Peterwardein Commemoration Medal (Sieg bei der Peterwardein-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1716

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene over the Turks on the Sava near Peterwardein on August 5, 1716.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and a Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: The obverse of this medal and the two below and two of the capture of Temesvar medals below are the same.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair, wearing a toga and with a victors wreath in his hair facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D: G ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor and majesty. Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist **V**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene representing the battle for Pederwartein. Around the upper third of the medal near the rim starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **CAESER AD SAVVM VICTOR.** Translation: The emperor victor over the savages. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **CAESIS ET FVG TVRC. / CC. MILL. CASTRIS / OCCVAPT. 5. AVG.** Translation: Emperor and king defeated a 1,000 Turks and occupied their camp on August 5th. Below the inscription is the initial of the medalist **V**.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 29-29.9 grams
- Pewter Medal: 27.3-27.7 grams

Size: 43.9-44.1 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Pewter Medal





Table Medals

Victory at Peterwardein Commemoration Medal (Sieg bei der Peterwardein-Gedenkmedaille)



Silver Medal

Date Issued: 1716

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene over the Turks on the Sava near Peterwardein

Classes or Types: Three: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts:

- The obverse of this medal and the one above, the one below and two of the capture of Temesvar medals below are the same.
- The Battle of Peterwardein, took place on 5 August 1716 during the Austro-Turkish War. The battle was a great victory for the Habsburg army led by Prince Eugene of Savoy. The Ottoman Grand Vizier Damad Ali Pasha was fatally wounded, while the Ottoman army lost 20,000 men and 250 guns.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair, wearing a toga and with a victors wreath in his hair facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D: G ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor and majesty. Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist **V.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of the emperor seated on a throne with a scepter in his right hand. At his feet are Turkish weapons flags. In front of him his Prince Eugene who is presenting him with a Turkish horse tail banner. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim on a plain field starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **PRIMITIAE**

DEVICTIS TVRVIS. Translation: The first defeat of the vanquished. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **CC. MILL. / CASTR. / OCCVP. / V. AVG.** Translation: Emperor and king defeated a 1,000 Turks and occupied their camp on August 5th. Above the exergue on the viewer's left is the initial of the medalist **V.**



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Victory at Peterwardein Commemoration Medal (Sieg bei der Peterwardein-Gedenkmedaille)



Pewter Medal

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 29.4-29.5 grams
- Bronze Medal: 30.1 grams
- Pewter Medal: 27.7-27.8 grams

Size: 43.7-44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Pewter

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory at Peterwardein Commemoration Medal (Sieg bei der Peterwardein-Gedenkmedaille)



Gold Medal

Date Issued: 1716

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene over the Turks on the Sava near Peterwardein

Classes or Types: Four: Gilded Bronze Medal, Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts:

- The obverse of this medal and the two above, and two of the capture of Temesvar medals below are the same.
- The Battle of Peterwardein, took place on 5 August 1716 during the Austro-Turkish War. The battle was a great victory for the Habsburg army led by Prince Eugene of Savoy. The Ottoman Grand Vizier Damad Ali Pasha was fatally wounded, while the Ottoman army lost 20,000 men and 250 guns.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair, wearing a toga and with a victors wreath in his hair facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D: G ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor always august. Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position is an asterisk.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene depicting a trophy of arms with a Turkish uniform, weapons and flags. Around the upper portion of the medal near the rim on a plain field starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **CAESAR DE TVRCIS MENSE AVGVSTO.** Translation: Conqueror of the Turks in the month of August. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription **PROPE PETRO / VVARADINVM.** Translation: Near Peterwardeon. Below the exergue on the at the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist V.

Silver Medal





Table Medals

Victory at Peterwardein Commemoration Medal (Sieg bei der Peterwardein-Gedenkmedaille)



Bronze Medal

Weight:

- Gilded Bronze Medal: 15.3 grams
- Silver Medal: 14.8-15.2 grams
- Bronze Medal: 14.1 grams
- Pewter Medal: 13.3grams

Size: 32.4 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gilded bronze, silver, bronze, and pewter

Variations: None known

Designers:

- Obverse: Philipp Heinrich Muller
- Reverse: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Pewter Medal





Table Medals

Victory at Peterwardein Commemoration Medal (Sieg bei der Peterwardein-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1716

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene over the Turks on the Sava near Peterwardein

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Battle of Peterwardein, took place on 5 August 1716 during the Austro-Turkish War. The battle was a great victory for the Habsburg army led by Prince Eugene of Savoy. The Ottoman Grand Vizier Damad Ali Pasha was fatally wounded, while the Ottoman army lost 20,000 men and 250 guns.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim and a second fine raised line is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair, wearing armor and the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, with a victors wreath in his hair facing to the viewer's right. Around the edge of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROL, VI. D: G ROM. IMP. S. A.GERM.**

HISP.HVNG. ET BOH.REX Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor and majesty and king of Spain, Hungary and Bohemia.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim and a second fine raised line on a plain field is the imperial eagle above which is the eye of providence above clouds and below which is a crescent moon. To the viewers left of the medal are the letters **OCC** and to the right **OR**. Around the upper portion of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **MAGNE CAROLE! LVNA SVB PEDIRVS**. Translation: Great Charles! The moon underfoot. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **TVRS. CC. MILLIB, CAESIS / ET FVGATIS. CASTRIS / OCCVPAL.V.AVG.** Translation: 20, 000 Turks killed and their camp occupied.

Weight: Unknown

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory at Peterwardein Commemoration Medal (Sieg bei der Peterwardein-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1716

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene over the Turks on the Sava near Peterwardein

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Battle of Peterwardein, took place on 5 August 1716 during the Austro-Turkish War. The battle was a great victory for the Habsburg army led by Prince Eugene of Savoy. The Ottoman Grand Vizier Damad Ali Pasha was fatally wounded, while the Ottoman army lost 20,000 men and 250 guns.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim and a second fine raised line is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair with a victors wreath in his hair facing to the viewer's right. Around the edge of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROL, VI. D. G. ROM. IMP. S. A.G. HISP.H. N. I. H.&B. REX** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor and majesty and king of Spain, Hungary and Bohemia.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim and a second fine raised line on a plain field is stand of Turkish arms topped by a turban on a pole. Below the stand of arms are two bound Turkish soldiers and a camel and ox. Around the upper portion of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **CAESAR AD SA VVM VICTOR**. Translation: Great Charles! The moon underfoot. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription **VIRTVZ. EVGENIZ / D.S.AVG.** Translation: 20, 000 Turks killed and their camp occupied.

Weight: 6.9 grams (2 ducats)

Size: 25.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gold

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Temesvar Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Temesvar-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1716

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Capture of Temesvar from the Turks by Prince Eugene. The Battle of Tamesvar which drove the Turks from the city they had occupied since 1552 was fought from September 6 to October 18, 1716.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: The obverse of this medal the three medals above and two of the capture of Temesvar medals are the same.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair, wearing a toga and with a victors wreath in his hair facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D. G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of god Roman Emperor and majesty. Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist **V**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of a goddess facing to the viewers left, holding a victors wreath in her right hand and a cornucopia in her left. Resting against her left led is an oval shield with the coat of arms of Temesvar. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **SECVRITAS TRANSSYLVANIAE RESTITVTA.** Translation: Transylvania's security restored. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the tope within which is the following two line inscription **THEMESVVARIO OCCVP. / D.12.OCT.1716.** Translation: Temesvar occupied on 12 October, 1716. Above and to the viewers right of the exergue on a rock is the initial of the medalist **V**.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 29.7 grams
- Pewter Medal: Unknown

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Pewter Medal





Table Medals

Capture of Temesvar Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Temesvar-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1716

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Capture of Temesvar from the Turks by Prince Eugene

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: The obverse of this medal, the four medals above and two of the 1716 Victory at Peterwardein medals are the same.

- The Battle of Tamesvar which drove the Turks from the city they had occupied since 1552 was fought from September 6 to October 18, 1716.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair, wearing a toga and with a victors wreath in his hair facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D. G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of god Roman Emperor and majesty. Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist **V**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of the fortress and the defense and siege works at in front of it at Temesvar from above; the former under attack. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **TRANSYLVANIA METV AC INSIDIIS LIBERATA.** Translation: Transylvania's freed from fear and attacks. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription **THEMESVVARIO OCCVP. / D.12.OCT.1716.** Translation: Temesvar occupied on 12 October, 1716.

Above and to the viewers right of the exergue is the initial of the medalist **V**.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 26.3-29.9 grams
- Bronze Medal: 22.9-25.9 grams

Size: 42.7-44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Capture of Temesvar Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Temesvar-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1716

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Capture of Temesvar from the Turks by Prince Eugene

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Copper Medal

Interesting Facts: The Battle of Tamesvar which drove the Turks from the city they had occupied since 1552 was fought from September 6 to October 18, 1716.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair, wearing a toga facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two-thirds of the medal near the rim starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **IMPERAT. CAES. AVG. CAROLVS. VI.**

Translation: Emperor, Caesar Augustus Charles VI. Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist **R**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of Pannonia with mural crown in her right hand and a hobby horse in her left sitting in front of the Temesvar fortress with a Turk lying at your feet. Around the upper fourth of the medal near the rim starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **TEMESVARO EXPVGNATO.** Translation: Temesvar I am sorry. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **R. KVNG. TERMIN. DECVMAN. / PRIMVM RESTITVIVS. / MDCCXVI.**

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 37.3 grams
- Copper Medal: 42.6 grams

Size: 48-49 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver plated bronze and copper

Variations: None known

Designers: Benedikt Richter

Manufacturer: Benedikt Richter

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Copper Medal





Table Medals

Capture of Temesvar Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Temesvar-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1716

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Capture of Temesvar from the Turks by Prince Eugene

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The obverse of this medal, the Victory at Peterwardein Commemoration Medals above and two of the 1716 Victory at Peterwardein medals above are the same.

The Battle of Tamesvar which drove the Turks from the city they had occupied since 1552 was fought from September 6 to October 18, 1716.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair, wearing armor and with a victors wreath in his hair facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D. G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of god Roman Emperor and majesty.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is the image of the fortress and the defense and siege works at in front of it at Temesvar from above. Around the upper three-fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **ARMIS CONSTANTIA ET FORTITVDINE CAESARIS AB EVGENIO.** Translation: They were defeated by Eugene with his constancy of arms and strength. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **TEMESWARIA TVR = / CIS EREPTA / 12.OCT.** Translation: Temesvar liberated from the Turks on 12 October.

Weight: 22.9-25.9 grams

Size: 42.9-43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None known

Designers: Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Temesvar Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Temesvar Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1716

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Capture of Temesvar from the Turks by Prince Eugene

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Battle of Tamesvar which drove the Turks from the city they had occupied since 1552 was fought from September 6 to October 18, 1716.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a second raised line within which around the upper half of the medal is an inscription starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position as follows: **NON SINE STRAGE VENIT**. Translation: It did not come without destruction. Below the inscription is another raised line within which is a scene of depicting clouds from which lightning emerges which strikes the heads off of the Turks. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the initial of the medalist **H**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a second raised line within which around the upper half of the medal is an inscription starting near the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position as follows: **VICTORI EVG EHIO CEDITE TEMESII**. Translation: Behold that victory of Eugene at Temesvar. Below the inscription is another raised line within which is a scene of depicting clouds from which a hand emerges holding a sword the tip of which is a key shaped as an E to the locked gate of Temesvar. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a two line inscription as follows: **HAEC CLAVUS RE / SERARE VALET**. Translation: This key is really valid. Below the inscription is a decorative element.

Weight: 25.8 grams

Size: 47.1 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Carl Josef Hoffman and G.Hautsch

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Temesvar and Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Temesvar und Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1716

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Capture of Temesvar and Belgrade from the Turks by Prince Eugene

Classes or Types: Two: Bronze Medal and Bronze Gilt Medal

Interesting Facts: The Battle of Tamesvar which drove the Turks from the city they had occupied since 1552 was fought from September 6 to October 18, 1716.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair with a victors wreath in his hair facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three-fourths of the medal near the rim starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D. G. IMP. E III. HISP.R.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of god Emperor and third King of Spain. Below the bust of the emperor at the six o'clock position is the name of the medalist: **OTTO AMERANI.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is scene composed of a winged Victoria holding an upraised sword in her right hand receiving a crown from another defeated god and the river god Secchia offering a second crown. Victoria stands on a sphere with the following four line inscription: **TEMES / VAR. ET. / BELGRADO / EXPVGN.** Translation: Temesvar and Belgrade liberated. The river god Danub is leaning with his left arm on an urn emitting water which has the inscription **DANVB** on it. To the viewers right is a second river god, Sechia offering Victoria a crown. At the top of the medal near the rim starting near the 12 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **PATET ORIENS.** Translation: The east is clear. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following inscription **.ROME.**

Weight:

- Bronze Medal: 41.3-43.4 grams
- Bronze Gilt Medal: 43.8 grams

Size: 46.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze and bronze gilt

Variations: None known

Designers: Ottone Hamerani

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

War with France Commemoration Medal (Krieg mit Frankreich Gedenkmedaille)



Silver Medal

Date Issued: 1717

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the cessation of hostilities in the war with France and Turkey.

Classes or Types: Three: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines is a scene of a battle between St. Paul and infantry, with ST. Paul falling from his horse and four mercenaries lying on the ground. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **SI HE SAVL DV VERFOLGEST MICH**. Translation: Look at and follow me. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following inscription **ACTORVM. IX. V. IV**. Translation: Acts 9, 5, 4.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines on a plain field is a seven line inscription as follows: **HÖRE NACHWELT! / DA DER KAISER / VBER CHRISTI FEINDE SIEGT, / WIRD ER SELBST / VON ANDERN CHRISTEN, / ZV DER TVRKEN SCHVZ / BEKRIEGT**. Translation: Listen in the past the emperor has been victorious over the enemies of Christianity, will he himself now have other Christians wage war against him to protect the Turks. Above and below this text are decorative elements.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 29-29.4 grams
- Bronze Medal: 29.7 grams
- Pewter Medal: 26.7-28.8 grams

Size: 43.7-45 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver, bronze and pewter

Variations: None known

Designers: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

War with France Commemoration Medal (Krieg mit Frankreich Gedenkmedaille)



Pewter Medal

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1717

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene over the Turks at Belgrade.

Classes or Types: Three: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: Prince Eugene of Savoy fought the Turks successfully, defeating them at Peterwardein and Temesvar (1716) and at Belgrade (1717), leading to the Treaty of Passarowitz in 1719.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the bust of Prince Eugene with long curling hair, in armor and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **EUGENIVS FRANC. DVX SABAVD. S. CAES. MAIEST. GENER. LOCVM. T.** Translation: Eugen of France, Duke of Savoy, his majesty the emperors subject and General. Below the bust near the seven o'clock position is the initial of the medalist V

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the image of Prince Eugene wearing armor on a rearing horse which is facing to the viewers left, with a sword in his right hand behind which is the image of Belgrade being stormed. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **HONEST HEIC ALIVD NISI GLADIVS GIDEONIS. IVDIC. VIII.** Translation: He is another sword of Gideon on the 8th month. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following four line inscription **TVRCIS FVSIS / CASTRIS OCCVPATIS / BELGRADO RE= / CEPTO.** Translation: The Turks occupying Belgrade were driven from their camp.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 28.6-30.6 grams
- Bronze Medal: 28 grams
- Pewter Medal: 26.2-27.9 grams

Size: 43-44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver, bronze and pewter

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None





Table Medals
Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal
(Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Attachments: None
Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1717

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene over the Turks at Belgrade.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: Prince Eugene of Savoy fought the Turks successfully, defeating them at Peterwardein and Temesvar (1716) and at Belgrade (1717), leading to the Treaty of Passarowitz in 1719.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the bust of Prince Eugene with long curling hair, in armor and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **EUGENIVS FRANC DVX SABAVD. S. CAES. MAIEST. GNER. LOCVM**. Translation: Eugen of France, Duke of Savoy, his majesty the emperors subject and General. Below the bust near the seven o'clock position is the initial of the medalist V

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is image of Immortality presenting a victor's wreath to Prince Eugene. Behind them can be seen the image of Belgrade. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **CHE BEL GRADO DA BELGRADO**. Translation: What beautiful Generalship at Belgrade. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **TVRCO BATTVTO A L GRAND / EVGNIO SI EMRDM / EN LGRADO**. Translation: The Turks were beaten by the great Eugene's generalship.

Weight: Unknown

Size: Unknown

Type of Material: Zinc

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1717

Type I Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugen over the Turks at Belgrade

Classes or Types: Three: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: Prince Eugene of Savoy fought the Turks successfully, defeating them at Peterwardein and Temesvar (1716) and at Belgrade (1717), leading to the Treaty of Passarowitz in 1719.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI with long curling hair and a victor's wreath, in armor and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **CAES. AVG. CAROL. VI. PLVR. VTR. ORB. PROVIN. REX.** Translation: His majesty Emperor Charles VI ?. Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position is the name of the medalist **WAROV.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the image of Hercules crushing the giant Antraeus. At his feet is a turban and Turkish weapons. Above the image near the rim starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **FVNESTA LAC-ESSITTIO.** Translation: A fatal accident has overtaken him. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription **CC. MIL. TVRCAR. FVGATA VALLVM. CASTRAQ. EXFVG. / MDCCXVIII.** Translation: Thousands of Turks fled the walls of Belgrade 1717.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 26.2 grams
- Bronze Medal: 33 grams
- Pewter Medal: Unknown

Size: 42.8-43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and Bronze

Variations:

- Type I: As described above
- Type II: As described above except that on the obverse the inscription is **IMP. CAES. CAROL. VI D:G: GE: HI: HU:B: REX AR: AUS:.** Also Charles is wearing two decorations one of which is the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist **W.**

Designers: Daniel Warou and Benedikt Richter





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Type I Bronze Medal

Manufacturer: Vienna Mint
Number Issued: Unknown
Case: Unknown
Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known



Type II Silver Medal



Type II Pewter Medal





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Silver Medal

Date Issued: 1717

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugen over the Turks at Belgrade

Classes or Types: Three: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts:

- Prince Eugene of Savoy fought the Turks successfully, defeating them at Peterwardein and Temesvar (1716) and at Belgrade (1717), leading to the Treaty of Passarowitz in 1719.
- The siege of Belgrade was a successful attempt by Austrian troops under the command of Prince Eugene of Savoy to capture the strategically important city of Belgrade from the Ottoman Empire. It took place during the Seventh Ottoman–Venetian War (1714–1718). The Belgrade garrison, surrendered to the Austrians on 21 August 1717.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI with long curling hair and a victors wreath, in armor, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D. G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor and majesty.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the image of an angel flying over Belgrade with the sword of God in her left hand. Below her on the viewers right is the Turkish army on a piece of land between the Danube and the Sava rivers. Above the image near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **GLADIVS DEI**

CAROLI ET GIDEONIS EVGENII Juni VII. Translation: The sword of Charles and Eugene of Savoy June 7. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following four line inscription **TVRCIS FVSIS / CASTRIS OCCVPATIS / BELGRADO RE = / CEP?.**

Translation: Turkish military camp and Belgrade Occupied ?



Pewter Medal





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Bronze Medal

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 44.1 grams
- Pewter Medal: 40.6-44.1 grams
- Bronze Medal: Unknown

Size: 48.5-49 mm in diameter**Type of Material:** Silver, bronze and pewter**Variations:** None known**Designers:** Georg Wilhelm Vestner**Manufacturer:** Unknown**Number Issued:** Unknown**Case:** Unknown**Ribbon:** None**Attachments:** None**Miniature:** None known



Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal

(Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1717

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene over the Turks at Belgrade

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The siege of Belgrade was a successful attempt by Austrian troops under the command of Prince Eugene of Savoy to capture the strategically important city of Belgrade from the Ottoman Empire. It took place during the Seventh Ottoman–Venetian War (1714–1718). The Belgrade garrison, surrendered to the Austrians on 21 August 1717.
- Prince Eugene of Savoy fought the Turks successfully, defeating them at Peterwardein and Temesvar (1716) and at Belgrade (1717), leading to the Treaty of Passarowitz in 1719.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI with long curling hair, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROL. VI. D. G. ROM. IMP. S. A. G. H. N. I. H. & B. REX.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor and majesty G. H. N. I. H. & B. king..

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on in the center of a plain field is the image of cross surrounded by rays. Above the cross near the rim starting at the 11 o'clock position and ending at the one o'clock position is inscribed: **IN HOC VICTOR.** Translation: In this sign be victorious. Around the lower part of the medal near the rim starting at the three o'clock position and ending at the nine o'clock position is inscribed: **TVRCAR. ET BELGRADI. DIE 6. A8. AVG. 1777.** Translation: Turks and Belgrade on the 6th and 8th 1777.

Weight: 6.6 grams

Size: 25 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1717

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugen over the Turks at Belgrade

Classes or Types: One

- **Interesting Facts:** The siege of Belgrade was a successful attempt by Austrian troops under the command of Prince Eugene of Savoy to capture the strategically important city of Belgrade from the Ottoman Empire. It took place during the Seventh Ottoman–Venetian War (1714–1718). The Belgrade garrison, surrendered to the Austrians on 21 August 1717.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI with long curling hair and victor's wreath, in armor, facing to the viewer's right and wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **IMP : CAES: CAROL: VI. D.G. GE: HI: HU: B: REX. AR: AUS.** Translation: Emperor and majesty Charles VI with the grace of God Ge: Hi: Hu: B: King Ar: Austria. At the bottom of the medal near the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist: **W.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the images of Religio and Pax seated and holding a shield with the following six line inscription: **Q. VIN. / QVENNA / LIN / PRIMA / VINDO / BONAE.** Below them are Turkish trophies. Above the image near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **REP. CHRIST. PACE. BELLOQ. STABILITA.** Translation: Christ's representative brings peace to Belgrade. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line date: **MDCCXVII / CAL: OCT:.** Translation: October 1717.

Weight: 27.6 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Pewter

Variations: None known

Designers: Daniel Warou and Benedikt Richter

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1717

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene over the Turks at Belgrade

Classes or Types: Three: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Zinc Medal.

Interesting Facts:

- This medal and one of the 1718 Peace of Passarowitz Commemoration Medals have the same obverse.
- Prince Eugene of Savoy fought the Turks successfully, defeating them at Peterwardein and Temesvar (1716) and at Belgrade (1717), leading to the Treaty of Passarowitz in 1719.
- The siege of Belgrade was a successful attempt by Austrian troops under the command of Prince Eugene of Savoy to capture the strategically important city of Belgrade from the Ottoman Empire. It took place during the Seventh Ottoman–Venetian War (1714–1718). The Belgrade garrison, surrendered to the Austrians on 21 August 1717.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI in armor with the Order of the Golden Fleece on it and with long curling hair and a victor's wreath, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed **CAROLVS VI. D. G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman emperor and Majesty. At the bottom of the medal near the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist: **V.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the image of Hercules standing naked other than a lion's skin, in his right hand is a club and in the left a horn, in the background is a view of Belgrade with the city's towers still crowned by Turkish crescents. Above the scene near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **DEVICTI ACHELOI E CORNIBVS VNUM.** Translation: The one of the horns was taken from Acheloi. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription: **BELGRADO RECEPTO / 18. AVG MDCCXVII.** Translation: Belgrade liberated October 1717.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 28.9 grams
- Bronze Medal: 28.8 grams
 - Zinc Medal: 28.5 grams

Size: 43-45 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver, bronze and zinc





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal

(Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Bronze Medal

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Vestner and Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1717

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugen over the Turks at Belgrade

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: The siege of Belgrade was a successful attempt by Austrian troops under the command of Prince Eugene of Savoy to capture the strategically important city of Belgrade from the Ottoman Empire. It took place during the Seventh Ottoman–Venetian War (1714–1718). The Belgrade garrison, surrendered to the Austrians on 21 August 1717.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI in armor with long curling hair and a victor's wreath, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed **IMP. CAES. CAROLVS. VI. AVG. P. FEL. P.P.** Translation: Emperor Charles VI majesty P. FEL. P.P. At the bottom of the medal near the six o'clock position is the name of the medalist in script: **Richter**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain field is the image of monument of the sun god. On the viewers left of the monument is a figure holding a scepter and on the right a liberated Bosnian. In the background is the city of Belgrade. Above the scene near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **DACIA MOESIAQ SVB PROVINCIAE CAROLI**. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription: **TAVRVNO CAPTO MDCCXVII**. Translation: Belgrade liberated 1717.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: Unknown
- Bronze Medal: Unknown

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None known

Designers: Benedikt Richter

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1717

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugene over the Turks at Belgrade

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The siege of Belgrade was a successful attempt by Austrian troops under the command of Prince Eugene of Savoy to capture the strategically important city of Belgrade from the Ottoman Empire. It took place during the Seventh Ottoman–Venetian War (1714–1718). The Belgrade garrison, surrendered to the Austrians on 21 August 1717.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the bust of Prince Eugene of Savoy in armor with long curling hair and wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed **EVGEN. PRINC. DVX SABAVD. SVMM. CAES. EXERCINPER.** Translation: Eugene Prince of Savoy and Conqueror.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain field is a scene composed of two palm trees with shields bearing the inscriptions **DE GALLIS** (The French) **AND DE TVRCIS** (The Turks). Next to the palm on the viewers right is a the goddess Victory. Above the scene near the rim starting at the 11 o'clock position and ending at the one o'clock position is inscribed: **VICTORI PERPETVO.** Translation: Always victories. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following date: **MDCCXVII** (1717).

Weight: 29.8 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Martin Brunner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1717

Gilt Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugen over the Turks at Belgrade

Classes or Types: Two: Gilt Silver Medal and Silver Medal

Interesting Facts:

- The siege of Belgrade was a successful attempt by Austrian troops under the command of Prince Eugene of Savoy to capture the strategically important city of Belgrade from the Ottoman Empire. It took place during the Seventh Ottoman–Venetian War (1714–1718). The Belgrade garrison, surrendered to the Austrians on 21 August 1717.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI with long curling hair with a victor's wreath facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed **CAROLUS SEXTUS ROM: IMP: ET TERTIUS REX HISP.** Translation: Charles the sixth roman emperor and king of Spain. At the bottom of the medal near the six o'clock position is the medalists initial **R.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is a scene composed of a lion and an eagle attacking a dragon. Above them is the sun with a face superimposed on it near the 12 o'clock position emitting rays. Above the scene near the rim, starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **CONSTANTIA ET FORTITUDINE.** Translation: Always victories. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following date: **1717.**

Weight:

- Gilt Silver Medal: 10.9-29.6 grams
- Silver Medal: 6.4 -11 grams

Size: 27.8-44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gold plated silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Philippe II Jacques Joseph Roettiers

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Silver Medal





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1717

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugen over the Turks at Belgrade

Classes or Types: One

- **Interesting Facts:** The siege of Belgrade was a successful attempt by Austrian troops under the command of Prince Eugene of Savoy to capture the strategically important city of Belgrade from the Ottoman Empire. It took place during the Seventh Ottoman–Venetian War (1714–1718). The Belgrade garrison, surrendered to the Austrians on 21 August 1717.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain field is the image of a tower with the Turkish crescent at the top. To the viewer's right is a cloud and lightning bolts aimed at the tower. Below the lightning is an imperial eagle with a scepter in its right claw and a cross in its left. Around the upper three-fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed **DIESEN NICHT ZUHOCH NOCH VEST**. Translation: This is not so high nor vast.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain field is a scene of the city of Belgrade with stars and a crescent moon above it. Above the scene near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **HÆTT ER AUCH ALHIER SEIN NEST**. Translation: He already had his nest. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following seven line inscription: **D. 16 AUGUST. 1717. / DER TURCKEN HEER / ZERSTIEBT. / UND BELGRAD SICH / ERGIEBT / D. 18. AUGUSTI / 1717**. Translation: On August 16, 1717 the Turkish army departed and Belgrade was freed on the 18 of August 1717.

Weight: 9-9.4 grams

Size: 32-32.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1717

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugen over the Turks at Belgrade

Classes or Types: One

- **Interesting Facts:** The siege of Belgrade was a successful attempt by Austrian troops under the command of Prince Eugene of Savoy to capture the strategically important city of Belgrade from the Ottoman Empire. It took place during the Seventh Ottoman–Venetian War (1714–1718). The Belgrade garrison, surrendered to the Austrians on 21 August 1717.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain field is the image of a Turkish camp near a city on a hill. Above the scene is an eagle among the clouds with lightning bolts emitting from its talons. Around the upper third of the medal near the rim starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed **CECIDE. VTRVMQVAE.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised area with an inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position. In the center of the medal on a plain field is a scene composed of a sheaf of wheat with a warrior on either side each holding a scythe. At the bottom of the medal is another plain space on which is the initial of the medalist **H.**

Weight: Unknown

Size: 38 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1717

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugen over the Turks at Belgrade

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The siege of Belgrade was a successful attempt by Austrian troops under the command of Prince Eugene of Savoy to capture the strategically important city of Belgrade from the Ottoman Empire. It took place during the Seventh Ottoman–Venetian War (1714–1718). The Belgrade garrison, surrendered to the Austrians on 21 August 1717.
- This medal the 1717 Conquest of Belgrade Medal, the 1718 Conquest of Italy and other Peace of Passarowitz medals have the same obverse.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI with long curling hair and a victor's wreath, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed **CAROLVS VI. D. G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman emperor and majesty. At the bottom of the medal in the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist **V.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which is a view of the cit of Belgrade as seen from above. Above the scene on a plain area is an inscription as follows: **CAROLO SVB IGITVR BELGRADVM** +. Translation: Belgrade falls to Charles. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription: **DECIMA OCTAVA AVGVSTI.** Translation: The 18 of August. The lower edge of the medal at the seven o'clock position is the initial of the medalist **M.**

Weight: Unknown

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Pewter

Variations: None known

Designers:

- Obverse: Georg Wilhelm Vestner
- Reverse: Philipp Heinrich Muller





Table Medals
Conquest of Belgrade Commemoration Medal
(Eroberung der Belgrader Gedenkmedaille)

Manufacturer: Unknown
Number Issued: Unknown
Case: Unknown
Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Belgrade and Temesvar Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Belgrader und Timisoara Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1717

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory of Prince Eugen over the Turks at Belgrade and Timisoara.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: The siege of Belgrade was a successful attempt by Austrian troops under the command of Prince Eugene of Savoy to capture the strategically important city of Belgrade from the Ottoman Empire. It took place during the Seventh Ottoman–Venetian War (1714–1718). The Belgrade garrison, surrendered to the Austrians on 21 August 1717.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI with long curling hair, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed **CAROLVS VI. D. G. IMP. E. III. HISP. R.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God emperor and III Spanish King. Below the bust at the six o'clock position is the name of the medalist in two lines: **OTTO / AMERANI**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain field is a scene in which Victoria holding a sword stands on a rock above the river gods Danube and Sava who are handing the city crowns to her. The rock has a four line inscription upon it which reads: **TEMES / VAR. ET / BEL-GRADO / EXPVGN.** In the background is a view of the city of Belgrade. Above the scene on a plain area is an inscription as follows: **PATET. ORIENS.** Translation: obviously rising. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following inscription: **ROME.**

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 50.2 grams
- Bronze Medal: 42.2 grams

Size: 46-48 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and bronze

Variations: None known

Designers: Otto Hamerani

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Victory Over the Turks Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Sieg über die Türken)



Date Issued: 1717

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victories over the Turks

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the image of Saul falling off of his horse. On the ground below his horse are three fallen mercenary warriors. Above the scene are clouds with the sun's rays passing through them. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed **SIHE SAVL DV VERFOLGEST MICH**. Translation: Look Saul is persecuting me. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following one line inscription: **ACTORVM IX. V. IV.** Translation: Action on the 4th of September.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is a seven line inscription that reads: **HÖRE NACHWELT! / DA DER KAISER / VBER CHRISTI FEINDE SIEGT, / WIRD ER SELBST / VON ANDEREN CHRISTEN, / ZV DER TVRKEN SCHVZ, / BEKRIEHT.**

Translation: Hear posterity! Since the emperor's victories over Christ's enemies he will warn other Christians who protect the Turks. Above and below the inscription is a decorative element.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 28.9-29 grams
- Zinc Medal: 28.4-28.8 grams

Size: 43.7-44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Pewter Medal





Table Medals

Victory Over the Turks Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Sieg über die Türken)



Date Issued: 1717

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victories over the Turks

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the image of an equestrian monument between the pillars of Hercules. The pillar to the viewers left is inscribed **PLVS** and the one on the right is labeled **VLTRA**. On the ground on either side of the monument are defeated Turks. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting near the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position is inscribed **CAROLVS VI D.G. ROM. IMP.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God roman Emperor. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription: **TVRCARVM DE GENTE / VICTORI**. Translation: Victory over the Turkish nation.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is a four line inscription that reads: **CERTAS TVRCA / DABIT POENAS / FERET AVSTRIA / NATVM**. Translation: The Turks will be punished by the Austrian Nation. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription: **VOTVM STRENAE / LOCO**.

Weight: Unknown

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Zinc

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

The Peace of Passarowitz Commemoration Medal (den Frieden von Pasarowitz Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1718

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Passarowitz Peace Treaty between Austria, the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire which ended the Austro-Venetian War with the Turks.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: This medal the 1717 Conquest of Belgrade Medal and other Peace of Passarowitz medals have the same obverse.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI with long curling hair and a victor's wreath, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed **CAROLVS VI. D. G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman emperor and Majesty. At the bottom of the medal near the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist: **V.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the image of an eagle in flight. Below the eagle is a landscape. Above the image near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **PARCET SVBMISSIS DEBELLABITQVE SVPERBOS.** Translation: He will spare the humble and defeat the proud. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription: **INDVCIÆ CVM TVRCIS / D. 21. IVLII.**

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 28.3-29.9 grams
- Pewter Medal: 26-27.6 grams

Size: 43-44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and Pewter

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Pewter Medal





Table Medals

The Peace of Passarowitz Commemoration Medal (den Frieden von Pasarowitz Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1718

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Passarowitz Peace Treaty between Austria, the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: This medal the 1717 Conquest of Belgrade Medal, the 1718 Conquest of Italy and other Peace of Passarowitz medals have the same obverse.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI in armor with the Order of the Golden Fleece on it and with long curling hair and a victor's wreath, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three-fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed **CAROLVS. VI. D.G. ROM.**

IMP. SEMP .AVG. Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor also Ruler. At the bottom of the medal near the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist: **V.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is a scene in which the seated emperor with a quill in his right hand is about to sign a document being held by Mercury. In front of the emperor is a small round table on which is an inkwell. Behind Mercury is a kneeling Turk. Around the image near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **VICTOR NON ALIO SVBSCRIBIT PACTA COLORE.** Translation: The victor signs treaties in no other color. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following four line inscription: **IN PACIS INDVCLAS DEBEL / LATO SVPLICI HOSTI / GLORIOSE CONCES / SAS.** Translation: Gloriously achieved during the peace negotiations with the subdued, servile pleading enemy. On the page held by Mercury is written **IN DVCLAE / CVM / HOSTI / BVS.**

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 43.8-44.2 grams
- Zinc Medal: 37.8 grams

Size: 48.5-49 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and pewter

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Vestner and Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Pewter Medal





Table Medals

The Peace of Passarowitz Commemoration Medal (den Frieden von Pasarowitz Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1718

Bronze Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Passarowitz Peace Treaty between Austria, the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: The treaty was concluded after the final defeat of the Turks at Belgrade

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI in armor with the Order of the Golden Fleece on it and with long curling hair and a victor's wreath, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two-thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed **IMP. CAES. CAROL. VI. D.G.GE.HI.HU.B: REX AR. AUS:.** At the bottom of the medal near the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist: **W.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is a scene in which a female figure offers a wreath to another female figure who is holding a cress on which is a medallion with the following three line inscription: **DE / BARBAR / GENT.** In the background is a palm tree and at the womens feet is an orb wiht a crown and flags. In front of the emperor is a small round table on which is an inkwell. Behind Mercury is a kneeling Turk. Around the image near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **AVGVSTO. PACATO. RI.III.** At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription: **OB CHRIST POMOERI FINES / AMPLIAT. ET SOCIOS DE- / FENS. MDCCXVIII.** Translation: For Christ extending the gardens boundaries and defending the alliance 1718.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 26.3 grams
- Bronze Medal: 32.3 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None known

Designers: Daniel Warou and Hieronymus Fuchs

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Silver Medal





Table Medals

The Peace of Passarowitz Commemoration Medal (den Frieden von Pasarowitz Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1718

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Passarowitz Peace Treaty.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain field are two Turks facing each other and holding an olive branch in each hand. At their feet are two crossed swords. Around the upper three two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed **NVLLA SALVS BELLO PACEM TE POSCIMVS**. Translation: No safety in war we beg the gods for peace. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription: **PAX PETENTIBVS / DATA**. Translation: Peace given to the seekers.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain field is the image of a withered tree on which hang two Turkish war drums the heads of which are torn in a desolate landscape with the crescent moon setting on the viewers right. Above the image near the rim starting near the seven o'clock position and ending near the four o'clock position is inscribed: **ACCEPTA ACCEPTÆ SVNT VERBERA CAVSA QVIETIS**. Translation: Peace is accepted and the drums are now quite. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription: **PASSAROVITU. XXI. IVLIE / A. O MDCCXVIII**. Translation: Passarowitz 21st of July, 1718. Below the inscription is an asterisk.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 14.5-15.2 grams
- Bronze Medal: 14.2 grams
- Pewter Medal: 13 grams

Size: 32-32.4 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver, bronze and Pewter

Variations: None known

Designers: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown



Pewter Medal





Table Medals

The Peace of Passarowitz Commemoration Medal (den Frieden von Pasarowitz Gedenkmedaille)



Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known

Bronze Medal





Table Medals

The Peace of Passarowitz Commemoration Medal (den Frieden von Pasarowitz Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1718

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Passarowitz Peace Treaty.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver and Pewter

Interesting Facts: In 1718 Austria and the Ottoman Empire made peace with the Passarowitz treaty between them and Venice and the Ottoman Empire. The Passarowitz decisions meant territorial losses for the Ottoman Empire. Austria received Lesser Wallachia and parts of Serbia with Belgrade, which had been conquered a year earlier.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are additional raised lines within which is a scene of Constantinople. Below the scene is a coat of arms. Above the scene is an eagle with a sword in its right talon and a palm frond in the left. At the top of the medal near the rim starting at the ten o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed **ELIGE ALTERVTRVM**. Translation: Choose one or the other.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are additional raised lines within which on a plain field is five line inscription which read **OB / INDVCIAS / TVRCIS / CONCESSAS / M DCCXVIII**. Translation: As a result of the cooperation of the Turks. Below this inscription is a horizontal line beneath with is the following two line inscription: **PASSAROVIZI. / D. XXI. IULI**. Translation: Passarowitz on the 21st of July.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 28.9-29.6 grams

- Pewter Medal: Unknown

Size: 43.5-43,7 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver plated copper and pewter

Variations: None known

Designers: Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Nuremberg Mint

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Pewter Medal





Table Medals

The Peace of Passarowitz Commemoration Medal (den Frieden von Pasarowitz Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1718

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Passarowitz Peace Treaty between Austria, the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: This medal the 1717 Conquest of Belgrade Medal and other Peace of Passarowitz medals have the same obverse.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI in armor with the Order of the Golden Fleece on it and with long curling hair and a victor's wreath, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three-fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed **CAROLVS. VI. D. G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor also Ruler.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is a scene in which is the image of the emperor dressed in armor and holding a baton in his left hand and a staff from the top of which is growing laurel leaves in his right. At his feet are defeated Turks. In the background is a river on which ships can be seen and a landscape. Around the image near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **APTA PRVS BELLO PACIS NVNC PARTVRIT VMBRAM.** Translation: Peace is now casting a shadow of the previous war. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following five line inscription: **IN ROMULO AUSTRIACO / OB INDUCIAS CUM TURCIS PASSAROVITU / INITAS. 1718. / HUMILLIME CONSECRAT / CASP. THEOPH. LAVFFER.** Translation: Casper Theophil Laufer humbly dedicates this commemorative to the Austrian Romulus treaty with the Turks at Passarowitz in 1718. Below the inscription is an asterisk.

Weight: 120.1 grams

Size: 65.9 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None known

Designers: Casper Theophil Laufer and Philipp Heinrich Muller

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

The Peace of Passarowitz Commemoration Medal (den Frieden von Pasarowitz Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1718

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Passarowitz Peace Treaty between Austria, the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This medal the 1717 Conquest of Belgrade Medal and other Peace of Passarowitz medals have the same obverse.
- This is a cast medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim within which are two additional fine raised lines.

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI with long curling hair and a victor's wreath, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three-fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed **CAROLVS. VI. D.G. ROM. IMP. SEMP .AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor also Ruler. Below the bust of the emperor is the letter **V**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is a scene in which Jupiter is throwing a thunder bolt with his right hand and holding a banner in his left. Near his right leg is an eagle. To the viewers left of his body are the letters **OCC.** and to the right **OR.** Around the image near the rim starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **TANTA NEGOTIA SOLVSI!** Translation: So much business is completed. In a curving line to the viewers right and left of Jupiter is the following inscription: **RES ITALAS ARMIS TVTATVR THRACIBVS OPSLAT.** Translation: The Italian state is protected by arms from the attack of the Thracians. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following two line inscription: **IVPITER FVLGATOR MDCCXVIII.** Translation: Jupiter the lightning thrower 1718.

Weight: 39.4 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Pewter

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Battle of Capo Passero Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille der Schlacht von Capo Passero)



Date Issued: 1718

Reason Issued: The medal issued to commemorate of the Battle of Capo Passero during the War of the Quadruple Alliance.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The British Navy allied with the Holy Roman Emperor (Charles VI), and led by Admiral Sir George Byng, attacked the Spanish fleet off the coast of Sicily. The naval action resulted in the destruction of most of the Spanish contingents and the isolation of the remaining forces.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim within which are two additional fine raised lines.

Obverse: Inside a raised rim with two additional fine raised lines on a plain field in the center of the medal is a scene composed of a caduceus. On either side of the staff is frame composed of laurel boughs. Within this frame on the viewers left is the image of Charles VI and on the right George I. Around Charles VI bust is inscribed: **CAROLVS VI.D.G. ROM.IMP. SEMP.AVG** (Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman emperor and majesty.) and around the bust of George I **GEORGIVS D.G. MAG: BR. FR. ET. HIB. R.** (George with the grace of God Majesty Britain, France and Hibernia king). Below the staff is a shield on which is the Roman Numeral **XX**. Above the scene starting near the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **VETANT FOEDARI FOEDERA**. Translation: Never anyone against you lord. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line on which is a decorative element.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim with two additional fine raised lines is an allegoric scene of a naval battle in which Jupiter seated on a cloud sending thunder bolts towards fleeing ships and Neptune holding a trident attacking the fleeing ships. Above the scene is an inscription starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position as follows: **SIC MOTOS FAS EST COMPOSERE FLVCTVS**. Translation: Naval victory against the Spanish. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which a three line inscription: **HISPANORVM CLASSIS / ALOVS ET NEPTV: / NO DELETA**.

Weight: 28.1-29.8 grams

Size: 43-43.9 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Nuremberg mint

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Battle of Capo Passero Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille der Schlacht von Capo Passero)



Date Issued: 1718

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Quadruple Alliance naval victory by the fleet commanded by Admiral George Byng over the Spanish fleet commanded by Rear-Admiral Antonio de Gazteta at Cape Passero

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- The Battle off Cape Passero is also known as the Battle of Avola or the Battle of Syracuse. This battle was fought on August 11, 1718.
- This medal was also issued as a wearable medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines. Within the raised lines on a plain field is the image of an eagle fighting seven ravens. Around the upper part of this scene is an inscription which starts at the nine o'clock position and ends at the three o'clock position. The inscription reads: **NVNCA NADIE CONTRA SV SENOR**. Translation: No one ever succeeds against the lord. Below the scene of the birds fighting is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a decorative element and an asterisk.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of a naval battle. On the viewers left is a representation of Sicily with a city labeled at the bottom **SIRACVSA** (Syracuse) and at the top **MESSINA**. To the viewers right of the landform is the representation of a sea battle. Above the scene is an inscription starting near the nine o'clock position and ending near the three o'clock position as follows: **VICTORIA NAVAL CONTRA LOS ESPANOLES**. Translation: Naval victory against the Spanish. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following date in Roman Numerals: **MDCCXVIII** (1718). Below the date is a star.

Weight: 28.8-30 grams

Size: 43.5-44.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Philipp Heinrich Muller and Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Nuremberg Mint

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Battle of Capo Passero Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille der Schlacht von Capo Passero)



Date Issued: 1718

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: The medal issued to commemorate of the Battle of Capo Passero during the War of the Quadruple Alliance.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: The British Navy allied with the Holy Roman Emperor (Charles VI), and led by Admiral Sir George Byng, attacked the Spanish fleet off the coast of Sicily. The naval action resulted in the destruction of most of the Spanish contingents and the isolation of the remaining forces.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field in the center of the medal is the image of Charles VI facing to the viewers right with long flowing hair and a victors wreath. Above the image of the emperor starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **IMP. CAES. CAROL VI A.P.F.P.P.** Translation: Imperial emperor Charles VI august, pious, prosperous father of his country. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position below the bust of the emperor is the following initial: **R.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a naval trophy composed of a trident atop of which is an eagle with a banner in its beak. At the base of the trident was a display composed of flags and palm fronds. All of this rests on the prow of a galley. Around the scene is an inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position as follows: **BELLVM ITALICVM - PROPVLSANTVM.** Translation: The Italians are repelled. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following three line inscription: **CLASSE HOST ORE / BRITAN. FOERER / DELETA 1718.** Translation: The enemy force was destroyed with the help of the forces of the British allies 1718.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: Unknown
- Bronze Medal: 12.6 grams

Size: 29-29.7 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and bronze

Variations: None known

Designers: Benedikt Richter

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Quadruple Alliance Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille der Vierfachallianz)



Date Issued: 1718

Reason Issued: The medal issued to commemorate the Quadruple Alliance against Spain.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Quadruple Alliance consisted of Britain, France, Austria and the Dutch Republic.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field in the center of the medal is the image of Charles VI facing to the viewers right with long flowing hair and a victors wreath. Above the image of the emperor starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **CAES. AVG. CAR. VI. R. IMPS.A.GE.HI. HV. BO.REX. AR.A.D.BVR.** At the bottom of the medal at the seven o'clock position below the bust of the emperor is the name of the medalist in script: **Richter.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene in which a goddess sits on a bull, holding a shield in her left hand and a fasci and rose in her right. Around the scene is an inscription starting at the 11 o'clock position and ending at the one o'clock position as follows: **PRO QVIETE PVBLICA.** Translation: For public peace. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following inscription: **FOEDVS QVADRVPLEX.** Translation: The quadruple alliance. Above the exergue on a rock is the initial of the medalist: **R.**

Weight: 69.9 grams

Size: 56 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Benedikt Richter

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Conquest of Italy Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für die Eroberung Italiens)



Date Issued: 1718

Reason Issued: The medal issued to commemorate the conquest of Italy by the Quadruple Alliance forces of Charles VI.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: This medal the 1717 Conquest of Belgrade Medal, and other Peace of Passarowitz medals have the same obverse.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI in armor with the Order of the Golden Fleece on it and with long curling hair and a victor's wreath, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three-fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed **CAROLVS. VI. D.G. ROM. IMP. SEMP .AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor also Ruler. At the bottom of the medal near the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist: **V.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene in which Christ and his apostles greets the pope and his retainers. In the background is a church. Around the scene is an inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position as follows: **DATE,QVAE SVNT CAESARIS.CAESARI. QVAE DEI DEO.** Translation: Let that which is Caesars go to Caesar and that which is God's go to God. At the bottom of the medal is a curved exergue with a raised line at the top, which is decorated with laurel boughs. On each end of the exergue is an angel. The one on the viewers left is holding a shield on which is the imperial coat of arms and the one on the right a stylus with which he is engraving the inscription within the exergue. The inscription is in four lines and reads: **IN DE . SICILIA LECI / TIMO REGIS VO / RESTITVTA.** Translation: Thus Sicily was restored to its rightful king.

Weight: 28.9-29 grams

Size: 43.9-44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Sicily Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Sizilien-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1720

Gold Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Capture of Sicily during the War of the Spanish Succession by Charles the VI

Classes or Types: Four: Gold Medal, Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts:

- This medal and the one below have the same obverse.
- Once the Spanish fleet was defeated at Passaro, the Spanish had to withdraw and the imperial troops occupied Palermo, where the emperor was proclaimed King of Sicily.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field in the center of the medal is the image of Charles VI facing to the viewers right with long flowing hair and a victors wreath. Above the scene starting near the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **CAROLO VI IMP. HIS. SICILIAE AC HIER. REGI III.** Translation: Emperor Charles VI the third king of Spain, Sicily and Jerusalem. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position below the bust of the emperor is the following inscription: **S.P.Q.P.** Above the inscription in small letters is the monogram of the medalist **A.TRA.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of a naval ship passing the Palermo lighthouse and entering the port of Palermo. Above the scene is an inscription starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position as follows: **AB AVSTRO PROSPERITAS ET FELICITAS 1720.** Translation: Prosperity and happiness from Austria 1-20.

Weight:

- Gold Medal: 35.8 grams
- Silver Medal: 28-31.3 grams
- Bronze Medal: 28.3-28.7 grams
- Zinc Medal: 27.9 grams

Size: 41.2-45.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gold plated silver, silver bronze and zinc

Variations: None known

Designers: Antonio Travani

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Capture of Sicily Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Sizilien-Gedenkmedaille)



Silver Medal



Bronze Medal



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Capture of Sicily Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Sizilien-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1720

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Capture of Sicily during the War of the Spanish Succession by Charles the VI

Classes or Types: Three: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: This medal and the one above have the same obverse.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field in the center of the medal is the image of Charles VI facing to the viewers right with long flowing hair and a victors wreath. Above the scene starting near the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **CAROLO VI IMP. HIS. SICILIAE AC HIER. REGI III.** Translation: Emperor Charles VI the third king of Sicily. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position below the bust of the emperor is the following inscription: **S.P.Q.P.** In the bottom of the bust is the initials of the medalist **A.TRA.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of a seated king David displaying the map of Sicily. Above the king is the imperial eagle with an olive branch in its left talon and a crown in its right. Above the scene is an inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position as follows: **OBVMERAVIT ME IN DIE BELLI 1720.** Translation: He saw me in the day of war 1720.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 27.7-30 grams
- Bronze Medal: 27.3-34 grams
- Zinc Medal: Unknown

Size: 43-46 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Antonio Travani

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Capture of Sicily Commemoration Medal (Eroberung der Sizilien-Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1720

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Capture of Sicily during the War of the Spanish Succession by Charles the VI

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field in the center of the medal is the image of Charles VI facing to the viewers right with long flowing hair and a victors wreath. Above the scene starting near the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **CAROLOVS VI D.G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor and Majesty.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is a scene of Christ receiving the scribes with a city in the background. Above the scene is an inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position as follows: **DATE QVAE SVNT CAESARIS. CAESARI QVAE DEI DEO.** Translation: The dates which are Caesar's. Caesar is a god of gods . Below the scene is a curved plaque with a cherub at either end. The one on the viewers left is holding a shield with a coat of arms upon it and the one on the right is inscribing the plaque. The plaque also has a laurel bough decoration at the top and bottom. On the plaque is inscribed in four lines: **IN DE / SICILIA LEGI / TIMO REGI SVO / RESTITVTA.** Translation: In Sicily the King and the law has been restored.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 28.9-29.4 grams
- Bronze Medal: Unknown

Size: 43.9 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Duke of Marlborough Funeral Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille zur Beerdigung des Herzogs von Marlborough)



Date Issued: 1722

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the funeral of the Duke of Marlborough

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines. Within these lines on a plain field in the center of the medal is the image of the Duke of Marlborough facing to the viewers right in armor with long flowing hair. Around the medal near the edge of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **IOHANNES CHVRCHIL. S.R.I.P. DVX DE MARLBOROVGH.** Translation: John Churchill .Rest in Peace, Duke of Marlborough. Near the edge of the medal at the seven o'clock position is the initial of the medalist **V.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines. Within these lines on a plain field in the center of the medal a scene in which Victoria stands with a victors wreath in her left hand and a palm frond in her right. At her feet is Mars and Death. Around the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position as follows: **MARS ALTER MARLBROVGH DE MARTE ET MORTE TRIVMPHAT.** Translation: Mars enemy Marlborough triumphs over mortality death. Below the scene on an exergue with a raised line at the top is a date as follows: **MDCCXXII. (1722)**

Weight: 41.3 grams

Size: 49 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Vienna Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Wiener Friedensvertrag)



Date Issued: 1725

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Vienna Peace Treaty between the Habsburgs, and Spain that ended the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI with long curling hair, in armor, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLUS VI . D. G. ROM. IMPERATOR SEMP. AUG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor and majesty. Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position is the name of the medalist **C. HEDLINGER**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines on a plain field is the image of the dove of peace flying in a sky with clouds and with the sun's rays upon it. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **IN. SUMMIS . SUMMA . VOLUPTAS.** Translation: With the greatest pleasure. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the Date **M.D.CC.XXV. (1725)**

Weight: 98.7 grams

Size: 62 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Johann Karl von Hedlinger

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Vienna Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Wiener Friedensvertrag)



Date Issued: 1725

Gold Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Vienna Peace Treaty between the Habsburgs, and Spain signed on April 30, 1725 that ended the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: Four: Gold Medal, Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: This treaty confirmed the assignment of the Southern Netherlands to Austria.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI with long curling hair and a victor's wreath, in armor, facing to the viewer's right and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **IMP: CAES: CAROLUS DI VI LEOPOL: F: AUG:.** Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position is the name of the medalist **De Gennaro.** f. The f stands for Fabrikat (Manufactured).

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain field is the image of Mercury holding a torch and a caduceus mediating between Austria and Hispania, who are shaking hands. To the viewers left of the figures are discarded arms and flags. Around the upper third of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending near the one o'clock position is inscribed: **CONCORDI PACE LIGAVIT.** Translation: A peace treaty was made. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a medallion on which is written in two lines **VINDOBONAE / 1725.** (1725) Translation: Commencing in 1725. On the viewers right of the raised line at the top of the exergue is the name of the medalist: **DE GEN.**

Weight:

- Gold Medal: 104.4 grams
- Silver Medal: 52.4-52.5 grams
- Bronze Medal; 64-73.7 grams
- Pewter Medal: 43.4 grams

Size: 55-56 mm in diameter and 3.3 mm thick

Type of Material: Silver and bronze

Variations: None known

Designers: Maria Antonio de Gennaro

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown



Silver Medal





Table Medals

Vienna Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Wiener Friedensvertrag)



Bronze Medal

Case: Unknown
Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known



Pewter Medal





Table Medals

Vienna Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Wiener Friedensvertrag)



Date Issued: 1725

Gold Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Vienna Peace Treaty between the Habsburgs, and Spain signed on April 30 and June 7, 1725 that ended the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: Two: Gold Medal and Silver Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain field is the image of Charles VI and Philip V of Spain shaking hands. Around the upper part of the medal starting near the 11 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **REDEVNT AD FOEDERA**. Translation: They return to the covenants. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a three line inscription which reads: **IMP. CAROLVS VI ET / PHILIPP V. REX / HISP.** Translation: Emperor Charles VI and King Philip V of Spain.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain field is the image of the goddess Pax, facing the viewer, and holding an olive branch in her right hand and a cornucopia in her left while floating in the clouds. Around the upper portion of the medal near the rim starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending near the two o'clock position is inscribed: **VENIT PAX AVREA COELO**. Translation: The peace of heaven has come. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a two line inscription which reads: **VIENNAE. DA. MAI / .1725.** Translation: Vienna in May 1725.

Weight:

- Gold Medal: 6.8 grams (2 ducats)
- Silver Medal: 8 grams

Size: 30mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gold

Variations: None known

Designers: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Silver Medal





Table Medals

Vienna Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Wiener Friedensvertrag)



Date Issued: 1725

Gold Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Vienna Peace Treaty between the Habsburgs, and Spain that ended the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: Four: Gold Medal, Silver Medal, Bronze Medal, Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI with long curling hair, in armor, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **CAES. AVG. CAR VI. R. IMP. S.A. GE. HI. HV. BO. REX. AR. A.D. BVR.** Translation: Emperor Augustus Charles VI Roman Emperor and also German, Hi, Hungarian, Bohemian, King, AR, A.D. Burgundy. Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist **V.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines on a plain field is a scene in which Charles VI and Philip V are shaking hands. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **PYRENE ALPESQVE TIBI MEA DEXTERA CEDIT.** Translation: The Pyrenees and the Alps I give to you my right hand. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a two line inscription **PACE FACTA 1725 / D. 7. MAY.** Translation: Peace made 7 May 1725.

Weight:

- Gold Medal: 41. 1 grams
- Silver Medal: 43.2 grams
- Bronze Medal: 44.4 grams
- Pewter Medal: 33.9-36. 3 grams

Size: 49-49.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gold, bronze and pewter

Variations: None known

Designers: Georg Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Vienna Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal
(Gedenkmedaille für den Wiener Friedensvertrag)



Pewter Medal





Table Medals

Vienna Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Wiener Friedensvertrag)



Date Issued: 1725

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Vienna Peace Treaty between the Habsburgs, and Spain that ended the War of the Spanish Succession

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI with long curling hair, in armor, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D. G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG..** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor and Majesty.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines on a plain field within which is a scene in which two goddesses representing loyalty and Secrecy are depicted. Around the upper portion of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is an inscription as follows: **SILENTIO ET FIDE ARBITRIS.** Translation: Silence and faith in the negotiator. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a three line inscription **PAX INTER IMP. ET HISP. / VIENNAE. PACTA / 1725.** Translation: Peace between the empire and Spain Vienna Treaty 1725.

Weight: 25.4-33.1 grams

Size: 43-43.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None known

Designers: Peter Paul Werner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Treaty of Soissons Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille zum Vertrag von Soissons)



Date Issued: 1728

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Treaty of Soissons which was held to prevent the outbreak of War

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts:

- This was the first European peace conference in which Russia participated.
- The actual treaty was signed in Seville on November 9, 1729.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is a scene of a gathering of animals over which an eagle is presiding. Below the eagle is inscribed in two lines: **ROM. XIII / V.7.** Above the scene are clouds with what appears to be Scorpio emerging from the rim of the medal at the two o'clock position. At the top of the medal at the 12 o'clock position is the word **VENIVNT** (Come. At the bottom of the medal is a ribbon on which is an inscription in two parts. The upper part reads: **MENSE AVG. MDCCXXIIX.** Translation: Monat August, 1728. The second part reads: **SPECTATVM VENIVNT VENIVNT SPECIENTVR VI IPSI.** Translation: Spectacular Come, Come Spectacular 6 Participants

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which on a plain field is an inscription in seven lines as follows: **SED / QVOMODO / ET / QVANDO / CON- / VENIVNT / NO.2.** Translation: But how and when they come together No.2. There is a decorative element above and below the inscription.

Weight: 33.1 grams

Size: 41.1 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None known

Designers: Christian Wermuth

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Second Vienna Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Zweiten Wiener Friedensvertrag)



Date Issued: 1731

Bronze Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Vienna Peace Treaty between the Habsburgs, Great Britain, Holland and Spain which ended the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Bronze Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: One outcome of this treaty was that Austria disbanded the Ostend Company that was competing with the British East India Company.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI with long curling hair and victors wreath, in armor, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS VI D G ROM IMP S AVG PACATOR ORBIS**. Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman emperor his majesty bringer of peace to the world. Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position is the initial of the medalist V.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain field is the image of an olive tree on which is suspended four shields with the coats of arms of the signatories to the treaty. From top to bottom and left to right they are the coats of arms of Austria, Spain, Great Britain and the Dutch Republic.

Above the tree is a triangle emitting rays. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **REGNA LIGAT QVO CONGREGET ORBEM**. Translation: The kingdom binds the world together. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a two line inscription which reads: **PAX VIENNA SANCTA / A MDCCXXXI**. Translation: Peace of Vienna Signed 1731. Below the inscription is the initial of the medalist N.

Weight: 43 grams

Size: 31.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None known

Designers:

- Obverse: George Wilhelm Vestner
- Reverse: Georg Friedrich Nurnberger

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Second Vienna Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal
(Gedenkmedaille für den Zweiten Wiener Friedensvertrag)



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Second Vienna Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Zweiten Wiener Friedensvertrag)



Date Issued: 1731

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Vienna Peace Treaty between the Habsburgs, Great Britain, Holland and Spain which ended the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: Three: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: One outcome of this treaty was that Austria disbanded the Ostend Company that was competing with the British East India Company.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain field is the bust of Charles VI with long curling hair and victors wreath facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS VI. D. G. ROM. IMPERATOR SEMP AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman emperor and majesty. Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position is the name of the medalist **VESTNER**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain field is the image of Victoria placing a victors wreath on the head of Hercules with her right hand while holding a staff in her left hand. Hercules is seated with a club in his right hand. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **VNDIQVE DECERPTAE FRONDI PRAEPONIT OLIVAM.** Translation: Both sides plucked leaves from the olive tree. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a three line inscription which reads: **PACE OREI CHRIST. / PARTA. /. MDCCXXXI.** Translation: Christ's Peace achieved 1731. Below the inscription is another line below which is the following inscription: **C. PR S CAES.M..**

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 27.7-29.7 grams
- Bronze Medal: 23.6 grams
- Pewter Medal: Unknown

Size: 40.5-42 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver, bronze and pewter

Variations: None known

Designers: George Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Bronze Medal





Table Medals

Second Vienna Peace Treaty Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Zweiten Wiener Friedensvertrag)



Date Issued: 1731

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Vienna Peace Treaty between the Habsburgs, Great Britain, Holland and Spain which ended the War of the Spanish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: One outcome of this treaty was that Austria disbanded the Ostend Company that was competing with the British East India Company.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain field is the bust of Emperor Charles VI and King George II of Great Britain facing each other with Charles on the viewers left. Around the edge of the medal near the rim starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS VI ROM. IMP S A. ET GEORG II NAG: BRIT: REX FD** Translation: Charles VI Roman emperor and majesty and George II ? British King ?. At the six o'clock position is a decorative element. Below the bust is the name of the medalist **M: HOLTZHEY. FEC.** Fec stands for manufactured.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is an additional raised line within which on a plain field is the image of Neptune with a trident in his left hand standing on a seashell and with seahorses on the viewers right greeting Jupiter who is standing on the shore to the viewers left with an eagle near his foot. In the background on the viewers left can be seen a sailing ship. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **TRANQUILLITATI EUROPA AE.** Translation: Tranquility in Europe. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a three line inscription which reads: **FOEDUS VIENNENSE / INIT: D: XVI. Mart: / . MDCCXXXI.** Translation: Treaty of Vienna Established on 16 March, 1731.

Weight: 40.5 grams

Size: 49.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver, bronze and pewter

Variations: None known

Designers: Martin Holtzhey

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory Over the French at Lombardy Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Sieg über die Franzosen in der Lombardei)



Date Issued: 1734

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the victory over the French at Lombardy.

Classes or Types: two

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair in armor and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D.G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor, and majesty. Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position in small letters is the name of the medalist **VESTNER.F.** The F stands for Fabrikat (manufactured).

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines on a plain field is a monument atop of which is a stand of arms including flags and a suit of armor. The front of the monument is inscribed in two lines **MON. IVST. / REM CAES.** On the ground behind the monument are cannon barrels. In the background is a battle scene. In front of the monument to the viewers left is the river god Secchia pointing to the monument with his left hand while his right rests on an urn which is on its side and leaking water. At the bottom is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is an inscription in two lines which reads: **CASTRIS HOST. CAPTIS. / D. XV. SEPT MDCCXXXIV.** Translation: The enemy host routed on September 15, 1734. At the bottom of the exergue is the initial of the medalist **V.**

Weight: 29.6 grams

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: George Wilhelm Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Crossing the Sechia and Defeating the French Commemoration Medal (Überquerung der Sechia und Sieg über die französische Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1734

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the crossing of the Sechia and the victory over the French at Quistello.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair in armor and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D.G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor, and majesty.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines on a plain field is Minerva standing to the left of trophies of arms including flags, drums cannon and a rifle. In the center of the trophy are three shields with coats of arms atop of which is the goddess Victoria. Around the upper part of the medal is inscribed: **GALLO SOCIIS QVE FVSIS.** At the bottom is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is an inscription in four lines which reads: **AD SECIAM FLVV. / D. XIII SEPT. / MDCCXXXIII.** Translation: Crossed the Sechia river on September 14, 1734. At the bottom of the exergue is the initial of the medalist **P.P.W.**

Weight: 29.8 grams

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Peter Paul Werner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory Over the French on the Moselle Commemoration Medal

(Gedenkmedaille Sieg über die Franzosen an der Mosel)



Silver Medal

Date Issued: 1735

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate von Seckendorff's victory over the French at the Moselle in 1735 during the War of the Polish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: This medal and the one below have the same obverse

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLO. VI. ROM. IMP. S. A. HISP. HVNG. BOH. REGI.** Translation: Charles VI Roman Emperor, and King of Spain, Hungary, Bohemia. Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position in small letters is the monogram of the medalist **PPW** in script.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines on a plain field is a depiction of the battle on the Moselle with the French fleeing von Seckendorff's troops. Above the battle scene is the imperial eagle with lighting bolts in its claws. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **GALLORVM VIRTVS EXTRA SPELVNCAS.** Translation: The French position reduced to the caves. At the bottom is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is an inscription in four lines which reads: **FVGATI AD MOSELLAM/ DVCE SECKENDORFF / DE 20 OCT 1735. / N.** Translation: The Battle of the Moselle by Duke Seckendorff on October 20, 1735. Just above the exergue on the viewers right is the monogram of the medalist **W.**

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 28.1-29.8 grams
- Pewter Medal: 26.6 grams

Size: 42.7-43.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and pewter

Variations: None known

Designers:

- Obverse: Peter Paul Werner
- Reverse: Georg Friedrich Nurnberger

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown





Table Medals

Victory Over the French on the Moselle Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille Sieg über die Franzosen an der Mosel)



Case: Unknown
Ribbon: None
Attachments: None
Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Victory Over the French on the Moselle Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille Sieg über die Franzosen an der Mosel)



Date Issued: 1735

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate Prince Eugene's victory over the French at the Moselle in 1735 during the War of the Polish Succession.

Classes or Types: two

Interesting Facts: This medal and the one above have the same obverse.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair and victor's wreath facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLO. VI. ROM. IMP. S. A. HISP. HVNG. BOH. REGI.** Translation: Charles VI Roman Emperor, and King of Spain, Hungary, Bohemia. Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position in small letters is the monogram of the medalist **PPW** in script.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lined. Within these raised lines in the center of the medal is a depiction of light cavalry (Pandurs) attacking a fortified French position. Around the upper three fourths of the medal near the rim starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **GALLORVM VIRTVS AD SPELVNCAS REDACTA.** Translation: The French position reduced to the caves. At the bottom is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is an inscription in three lines which reads: **ADVENIVEXE RC. IMP. / EVGENIO DVCE / 1735.** Translation: The arrival of Roman Emperor's Prince Eugene 1735.

Weight: 29.6 grams

Size: 43 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Peter Paul Werner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Peace with France Commemoration Medal (Frieden mit Frankreich Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1735

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the peace treaty with the French ending the War of the Polish Succession

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines is the bust of Emperor Charles VI in armor with long curling hair facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D.G. ROM. IMP. S. A. PAGATOR. ORBIS. CHRISTI.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor, and defender of the Christian world. Below the bust of the emperor near the six o'clock position in small letters is the name of the medalist **VESTNER. F** (note that the F stands for Fabrikat: Fabricated).

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lined. Within these raised lines on a plain field is a depiction of the goddess of peace, facing out, holding an olive branch in her right hand and an anchor in her left. Above her head is a rainbow and behind her a view of Vienna. Around the upper third of the medal near the rim starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **NOVA FOEDERA SPONDET.** Translation: New treaty guaranteed. At the bottom is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is an inscription in three lines which reads: **ARMISTILIO INTER CAESAREM / ET. REG. GALL. PROMVLGATO / M. OCT. MDCCXXXV.** Translation: Armistice between the emperor and the King of the Gaul's promulgated in October, 1735.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 27.6-27.7 grams
- Bronze Medal: 26 grams

Size: 43.6-44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Andreas Vestner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None





Table Medals

Peace with France Commemoration Medal

(Frieden mit Frankreich Gedenkmedaille)



Bronze Medal

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Peace with France Commemoration Medal (Frieden mit Frankreich Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1735

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the peace treaty with the French ending the War of the Polish Succession

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines is the bust of Emperor Charles VI in armor with long curling hair facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D.G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman Emperor, and majesty.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lined. Within these raised lines on a plain field is a depiction of the goddess of hope, facing out, holding an urn in her hands and watering an olive tree. Behind her is an olive tree that had fallen. Above her at the 11 o'clock position is the sun emitting rays. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is inscribed: **SPE RENA SCITURA PACIS.** Translation: Hope for Peace. At the bottom is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is an inscription in two lines which reads: **INDUC. PUBLIC. MENS. / NOV. 1735.**

Weight: 28.5-28.7 grams

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Peter Paul Werner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Death of Prince Eugene of Savoy Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Tod von Prinz Eugen von Savoyen)



Date Issued: 1736

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the death of Prince Eugene of Savoy

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines is the bust of Prince Eugene of Savoy in armor with long curling hair facing to the viewer's left and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **EVGENIVS FRANC . PR. SAB. VAES. MAI. EXERC. SVPR.DVX.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lined. Within these raised lines on a plain field is a depiction of a warrior (Prince Eugen) who sits asleep leaning against an urn, under his feet time in the form of a winged old man with a broken scythe and hourglass; on each side is a pillar, on which six laurel wreaths hang, above it hovers the figure of eternity with a wreath of stars. At the top of the medal at the 12 o'clock position is inscribed: **VLTIMO SVPERATO.** Translation: Last Exceeded. At the bottom is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the date: **D. 21. APR. A. 1736.** Translation: On 21 April in 1736.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 29.6 grams

- Zinc Medal: Unknown

Size: 43.8-44.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Peter Paul Werner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Death of Prince Eugene of Savoy Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille für den Tod von Prinz Eugen von Savoyen)



Silver Medal

Date Issued: 1736

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the death of Prince Eugene of Savoy

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines is the bust of Prince Eugene of Savoy in armor with long curling hair in profile facing to the viewer's right and wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **EVGEN. FRANC. P. SAB. DVX EXERC. IMP. ET VIC. IN ITAL.** Below the bust at the seven o'clock position is the initial of the medalist N.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lined. Within these raised lines on a plain field is an allegoric scene of Prince Eugen enthroned, leaning on Prudence, seizing Opportunity, and being crowned by a floating Posthumous Fame; with Luck resting at his feet. At the top of the medal on either side of the 12 o'clock position is inscribed: **INVICTVS VBIQVE.** Translation: Invincible everywhere. At the bottom is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following inscription in two lines: **NAT. 18. OCTOBER. 1663 / DENAT. 21 AP. 1736.** Translation: Born 18 October 1663 Died 21 April in 1736.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 27.9 grams

- Zinc Medal: 24.1 grams

Size: 43-43.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and Zinc

Variations: None known

Designers: George Freidrich Nurnberger

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Vienna Armistice Commemoration Medal (Gedenkmedaille zum Waffenstillstand in Wien)



Date Issued: 1736

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Armistice signed with the French in 1736 during the War of the Polish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: André-Hercule de Fleury was a French Catholic prelate who served as Bishop of Fréjus and as the chief minister of Louis XV. He was created a cardinal in 1726 by Pope Benedict XIII.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines is the bust of Andr Hercules in clerical dress facing slightly to the viewer's left. Around the edge of the medal near the rim starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **ANDR. HERCULES CARDINALIS DE FLURY**. Translation: Andre-Hercules Cardinal de Fleury. Next to the letter Y in small letters is inscribed **A.T. 81**. Below the bust at the six o'clock position is the name of the medalist **I.DASSIER.F.** The F stands for Fabrikat (Manufactured).

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lined. Within these raised lines on a plain field in the center of the medal is a rod with entwined snakes. Below the rod is a collection of items including a sword, globe, anchor, artists pallet, cannon, books, a cornucopia, shovel and pick. Around the edge of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **HIS PACEM REDDIDIT ARMIS**. Translation: To these he returned peace by arms. At the bottom is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the following date: **MDCCXXXVI**. Translation: 1736.

Weight: 74 grams

Size: 54.5-54.6 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None known

Designers: Jean Dassier

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Peace with France and Spain Commemoration Medal (Frieden mit Frankreich und Spanien Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1737

Type I Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Peace treaty with France and Spain in 1737 which ended the War of the Polish Succession.

Classes or Types: Two: Silver Medal and Pewter Medal

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair, wearing armor and a cloak, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D: G ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman emperor and majesty.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of Pax the goddess of peace standing on a platform and holding olive branches in her hands, flanked by four rulers each holding a shield with a coat of arms representing the German Empire, France, Spain and Sardinia. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **PACIS. FIRMITAS. STABILITAS. AETAGNITA.** Translation: In recognition of a firm and stable peace. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the date **MDCCXXXVII** over the letter **N** (1737). Above the exergue on the right side in small letters is the monogram of the medalist **WK**. At the six o'clock position is the initial of the reverse designer **N**.

Weight:

- Silver Medal: 26.2-35 grams
- Pewter Medal: Unknown

Size: 42.8 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and pewter

Variations:

- Type I: As described above
- Type II: As described above except the inscription on the obverse reads **CAROLVS VI.D.G. ROM.IMP. S.A. GERM. HISP. HVNG. BOH. REX.** Also at the seven o'clock position on the obverse is the name **VESTNER.F.**

Designers:

- Obverse: Vestner
- Reverse: Georg Friedrich Nuremberger

Manufacturer: Georg Wilhelm Kittel and Peter Paul Werner





Table Medals

Peace with France and Spain Commemoration Medal

(Frieden mit Frankreich und Spanien Gedenkmedaille)



Type II Pewter Medal

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Peace with France and Spain Commemoration Medal (Frieden mit Frankreich und Spanien Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1737

Silver Medal

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Peace treaty with France and Spain in 1737 which ended the War of the Polish Succession.

Classes or Types: Three: Silver Medal, Bronze Medal and Zinc Medal

Interesting Facts: The obverse of this medal and the one below are the same.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the busts of Emperor Charles VI and Louis XV facing to the viewer's right. Each of them has a head band. The one on Charles VI has **CAR. VI** and the one on Louis XV has **LUD. XV.** Each also has an inscription on their collar. Charles collar reads **N.D.OCT 1685** and Louis reads **IS.ELT 1710.** Above them are the goddesses Concordia and Constantia who are embracing. On Concordia's wing is the word **CONCORDIA** and on Constantia's wing is the word **CONSTANTIA.** In front of the busts is the goddess Prosperity with her name on her wing: **FAUSTINA.** She is holding the busts. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim is an inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position which reads: **DIE KONIGE DER HEERSCHAAREN SIND UNTEREINANDER FREUNDE.** **PS.68.15.** Translation: The Kings of hosts are friends with each other, Psalter, 68.15. Below the busts is a stand of arms which has a scroll superimposed on it with five lines of writing as follows: **CESSANTI BOS ARMIS / PUB LICO / FAUSTÆ AC CONST / CONCODLÆ / AUG U RIO / 1737.** Translation: Ending armed conflict with Austria and establishing lasting harmony. Below the stand of arms is a plaque with a crown at the top within which is a six line inscription. Near the edge of the medal at the five o'clock position is the initial of the engraver **N.**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of the imperial eagle with French Fleur De Lis on its wings and with a two line inscription **SUUM / CUIQUE** (to each his own) on its breast. Below the eagle is the Turkish crescent lying on the ground. The crescent is inscribed **PS. 72 7.** On either side of the crescent are the initials of the medalist **P.P** and **W.** Around the eagle are three delineated circular areas with writing in each. From outer to inner they are as follows: **NICHTS IST SO GROSS ES WIRD DURCH ZWITRACHT ENDLICH KLEIN.** Translation: Nothing is so big it cannot become small through discussion. **NICHTS IST SO KLEIN ES WÆCHST DURCH EINTRACHT UNGEMEIN.** Translation: Nothing is so small it cannot grow through agreement. **NICHT ZWITRACHT EINTRACHT NUR MUSS NUN UND EWIG SEYN.** Translation: Not dispute but union must be now and forever.





Table Medals

Peace with France and Spain Commemoration Medal (Frieden mit Frankreich und Spanien Gedenkmedaille)



Weight:

- Silver Medal: 58.3 grams
- Bronze Medal: Unknown
- Zinc Medal: 37.6 grams

Size: 55.5-55.6 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver and bronze

Variations: None known

Designers:

- Obverse: George Freidrich Nurnberger
- Reverse: Peter Paul Werner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known

Bronze Medal



Zinc Medal





Table Medals

Peace with France and Spain Commemoration Medal

(Frieden mit Frankreich und Spanien Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1737

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Peace treaty with France and Spain in 1737 which ended the War of the Polish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair, wearing armor and a cloak, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D. G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman emperor and majesty. Below the bust is the name of the medalist: **P.P. WERNER**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which is the image of an eagle and the angel of peace interacting. Below them is a field of battle on which soldiers are fighting. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is inscribed: **PAX UNA TRIUMPHIS INNUMERIS POTIOR.** Translation: Peace is preferred to innumerable triumphs. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is the date **MDCCXXXVII.** (1737)

Weight: 29 grams

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Peter Paul Werner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Peace with France and Spain Commemoration Medal

(Frieden mit Frankreich und Spanien Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1737

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Peace treaty with France and Spain in 1737 which ended the War of the Polish Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair, wearing armor and a cloak, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D. G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman emperor and majesty. Below the bust is the name of the medalist: **P.P. WERNER**

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two additional raised lines within which is a scene in which the goddess Fortuna stands on a pedestal and Mars is offering her an olive branch. Behind Mars is an angel and a dropped sword. Above the scene at the 12 o'clock position is inscribed: **BELLO PARTA.** Translation: The war was won. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a three line inscription as follows: **ORBE / MDCCXXXVII / PACATO.** Translation: World Peace 1737.

Weight: 29 grams

Size: 44 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designers: Peter Paul Werner

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Peace with France Spain and Sardinia Commemoration Medal (Frieden mit Frankreich Gedenkmedaille für Spanien und Sardinien)



Date Issued: 1737

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Peace treaty with France, Spain and Sardinia in 1739 which ended the War of the Polish Succession

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The obverse of this medal and the one above are the same.

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is the busts of Emperor Charles VI and Louis XV facing to the viewer's right. Each of them has a head band. The one on Charles VI has **CAR. VI** and the one on Louis XV has **LOU. XV**. Above them are the goddesses Concordia and Constantia who are embracing. On Concordia's wing is the word **CONCORDIA** and on Constantia's wing is the word **CONSTANTIA**. In front of them is the goddess Prosperity with her name on her wing: **PAUSTINA**. Around the upper half of the medal near the rim is an inscription starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position which reads: **DIE KONIGE DER HEERSCHAAREN SIND UNTEREINANDER FREUNDE.**

PS.13.15. Translation: The King of hosts are friends to each other, Psalter, 13.15. Below the busts is a stand of arms which has a scroll superimposed on it with five lines of writing as follows: **CESSANTI BUS ARMIS / DUB LICO / AUSTAE AC CONST / CONCODIAE / AUGURIO / 1737**. Translation: Ending armed conflict with Austria and establishing lasting harmony. Below the stand of arms is a plaque with a crown at the top within which is a six line inscription. Near the edge of the medal at the five o'clock position is the initial of the engraver **N**.

Reverse: Inside a raised rim on a plain field is the image of a goddess irrigating an olive tree that has been damaged with part of the tree lying on the ground behind the goddess. Above the goddess near the edge of the medal at the 11 o'clock position is the sun emitting rays. At the top of the medal starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is the following inscription: **SPE RENASCITURAE PACIS.** Translation: Hope for the rebirth of peace. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a two line inscription as follows: **INDUC. PUBLIC. MENS. / NOV. 1735.** Translation: To change the public's mind 1735

Weight: Unknown

Size: 55 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known





Table Medals

Peace with France Spain and Sardinia Commemoration Medal (Frieden mit Frankreich Gedenkmedaille für Spanien und Sardinien)

Designers:

- Obverse: George Freidrich Nurnberger
- Reverse: W. Hoffman

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Peace with France Spain and Sardinia Commemoration Medal (Frieden mit Frankreich Gedenkmedaille für Spanien und Sardinien)



Date Issued: 1739

Reason Issued: This medal was issued to commemorate the Peace treaty with France, Spain and Sardinia in 1739 which ended the War of the Polish Succession

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: None known

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: A round medal with raised rim

Obverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines is the bust of Emperor Charles VI with long curling hair, wearing armor and the order of the Golden Fleece, facing to the viewer's right. Around the upper two thirds of the medal near the rim starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is inscribed: **CAROLVS. VI. D. G. ROM. IMP. SEMP. AVG.** Translation: Charles VI with the grace of God Roman emperor and majesty. Near the bottom of the medal at the seven o'clock position is the name of the medalist: **VESTNER. F.** (The F stands for Fabrikat: fabricated)

Reverse: Inside a raised rim are two fine raised lines. Within these raised lines on a plain field is the image of a goddess dancing while holding mercury's scepter in her left hand and a trumpet in her right. To the viewers left of the goddess is a pillar with a shield leaning against it. To the viewers right is a monument with an eternal flame. At the top of the medal starting at the 10 o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position is the following inscription: **PAX AVGVSTI.** Translation: August peace. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue with a raised line at the top within which is a three line inscription as follows: **PACE INTER CAES. ET REG. GALL. / HISPAN. SARD. PVBL. FIRM. / MDCCXXXIX.** Translation: Peace between the emperor and the rulers of France, Spain and the republic of Sardinia 1839.

Weight: 28.6 grams

Size: 45 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Zinc

Variations: None known

Designers: Unknown

Manufacturer: Andreas Vestner

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals
Maria Theresia Honor Medal
(Maria Theresia Gnadenmedaille)



Date Issued: 1740 –1754

Type I Medal

Reason Issued: As a reward for especially meritorious service to the Empress

Classes or Types: Three classes with three subdivisions in the gold and silver classes

- Large Gold, Gold and Small Gold Medal
- Large Silver, Silver and Small Silver Medal
- Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts:

- Maria Theresia was the first ruler to issue clear regulations for the award of medals
- The word Gnaden (Grace) as used in the name of this medal had a different meaning when it was issued than it does today. Thus “grace” should be interpreted as “honor” therefore the title in today’s terminology would be the Imperious Maria Theresia Honor Medal

Hallmarks: None Known

Design: An oval medal with a raised rim and an attached suspension eyes at the top.

Obverse: Inside a raised rim is a bust of the Archduchess Maria Theresia, facing to the right and wearing a gown clasped at the shoulder. The empress is wearing a diadem and has long flowing curly hair. The medal has a raised rim. Paralleling the rim around the upper two thirds of the medal is the inscription: **MARIA THERESIA D. G. ROM. IMP. GER. HUNG. & BOH. RE. ARCH. AUST.** Translation: Maria Theresia With the grace of God Roman Empress, German Hung, and Bohemian Queen, Archduchess of Austria. On the bottom edge of the medal in smaller letters is the name of the medal engraver: M. DONNER. f. with the f standing for Fabrikat (Fabricated).

Reverse: Inside a raised rim is the Lion of Bohemia with St. Wenzel’s crown on his head standing on a stylized platform. The lion holds in its right paw the Hungarian Patriarchs Cross. Its left paw rests on the Austrian Herald’s shield. Paralleling the top edge of the medal is an inscription: **IUSTITIA ET CLEMENTIA** (Justice and Clemency)

Weight:

- Large Gold Medal: 29-50 Ducats (104-180 grams)
- Gold Medal: 14-20 Ducats (50-70 grams)
- Small Gold Medal: 12-15 Ducats (42-54 grams)
- Large Silver Medal: 87.5 grams
 - Silver: 52.5 grams
 - Small Silver Medal: 26-35 grams
 - Bronze Medal: 75.5 grams





Table Medals
Maria Theresia Honor Medal
(Maria Theresia Gnadenmedaille)



Size:

Type II Medal

- Large Gold Medal: 68-69 mm in height and 60 mm in width
- Gold Medal: 57 mm in height and 49-50 mm in width
- Small Gold Medal: 48 mm in height and 42 mm in width
- Large Silver Medal: 69 mm in height and 60 mm in width
- Silver Medal: 48-57 mm in height and 42-50 mm in width
- Small Silver Medal: 48 mm in height and 42 mm in width
- Bronze Medal: 52-58 mm in height and 48-49 mm in width

Type of Material: Gold, silver and bronze

Variations:

- Type I: As described above
- Type II: As described above except the obverse inscription is as follows: M.THER.D.CAR.CAES. FIL.HU& BOH. REX.AR.AUST. And the name of the medalist is D. BECKER f with the f standing for Fabrikat (Fabricated). Also the shield on the reverse does not have a decorative element on its edge and the medalist's initials: D.B f with the f standing for Fabrikat (Fabricated).are found at the six o'clock position.
- Type III: As Type II except the obverse inscription is as follows: MARIA.THERESIA.D.CAR.CAES. FIL.HUNG & BOH. REX. AR. AUST.
- Type IV: As described except the makers name as M.D.f (Matthaus Donner with the f standing for Fabrikat) (The gold and silver medal have been seen in this variation)
- Type V: As described above except the makers name appears as D. Becker f (Philipp Christopher Becker) with the f standing for Fabrikat)
- Type VI: As described above except the makers name appears as Donner
- Type VII: As described above except it has a suspension eye (wearable medal) See pre 1848, 1740-1766)





Table Medals
Maria Theresia Honor Medal
(Maria Theresia Gnadenmedaille)



Type III Medal

Designer:

- Medals of all types: Matthaus Donner
- Gold and silver medal: Philipp Christoph Becker

Manufacturer: Philipp Christoph Becker (1675-1743), Matthaus Donner (1704-1765), Josef Toda (1710-1768, Anton Wideman (1724-1792) and Christian Vinazer (1747-1782).

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: None

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Death of Charles VI and Outbreak of the First Silesian War Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille Tod Karls VI. und Ausbruch des Ersten Schlesischen Krieges)



Date Issued: 1741

Gold Medal

Reason Issued: This medal commemorated the Death of Charles the VI and the beginning of the First Silesian War.

Classes or Types: Three: Gold Medal, Silver Medal and Bronze Medal

Interesting Facts: This medal was also issued as a wearable medal.

Hallmarks: None known

Design: Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Within a raised rim on a plain field is a scene of a morning Silesia sitting to the viewers left of the emperor's tomb with a shield with the Silesian coat of arms upon it. To the viewers right of the emperors tomb is a setting sun emitting rays. On the tomb is the following name: **CAROL. VI.** Around the upper two thirds of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the three o'clock position is an inscription which reads **NACH UNSER FRIEDENS SONNE PRANGEN**. Translation: After Peace the sun shines. Below the image on an exergue with a raised line at the top is the date **1740**.

Reverse: Within a raised rim on a plain field is a scene of a battlefield with numerous dead bodies and burning houses. Above the scene is a representation of the planet Mars with a pointer in its center. Around the edge of the medal is an inscription starting at the nine o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position which reads: **IST MARS MIR BLUTROTH AUFGEANGEN**. Translation: Did Mars go blood red on me. Below the image on an exergue with a raised line at the top is the following inscription: **KRIEGINSCHLESISIEN 1741**. Translation: Silesian War 1741.

Weight:

- Gold Medal: 13.9 grams (4 ducats)
- Silver Medal: 9.6-10 grams
- Bronze Medal: Unknown

Size: 32-32.5 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Gold and silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Georg Wilhelm Kittel

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: Unknown

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known



Silver Medal





Table Medals

Treaty of Breslau Commemorative Medal (Frieden von Breslau Gedenkmedaille)



Date Issued: 1742

Reason Issued: This medal commemorated the signing of the Peace of Breslau which ended the First Silesian War.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The treaty of Breslau was a treaty between Austria and Prussia signed on June 11, 1742 ending the First Silesian War.

Hallmarks: None known

Design: Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Within a raised rim are two additional fine raised lines in which is the image of Maria Theresa in armor and cloak, wearing a crown, facing to the viewers right on a plain field. Around the upper three-fourths of the medal starting at the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position is an inscription which reads **MARIA THERESIA D.G. REG. HVNG. BOHEM. ETC.** Translation: Maria Theresa with the grace of God Queen of Hungary, Bohemia etc. At the bottom of the medal at the six o'clock position is the name of the medalist: **M. HOLTZHEY FEC.**

Reverse: Within a raised rim are two additional fine raised lines within which is a scene composed of the goddess Pax seated on a cloud with her right hand resting on two shields with the coats of arms of Austria and Prussia. Below the shields is a cornucopia. In her left hand she holds a caduceus and a laurel bough. To the viewers right of Pax are two warriors in ancient dress with Bellona lying on the ground between them in chains. In the background are the discarded weapons of war and a view of Breslau. Around the edge of the medal is an inscription starting near the nine o'clock position and ending at the two o'clock position which reads: **FACTA FELIX GERMANIA PACE.** Translation: Happy German peace. Below the image on an exergue with a raised line at the top is the following two line inscription: **BRESLAV / MDCCXLII.** Translation: Breslau 1742.

Weight: 42.8-44.2 grams

Size: 49.2 mm in diameter

Type of Material: Silver

Variations: None known

Designer: Martin Holtzhey

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: Unknown

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known





Table Medals

Pragmatic Sanction and the War of the Austrian Succession Commemorative Medal (Gedenkmedaille Pragmatische Sanktion und Österreichischer Erbfolgekrieg)



Date Issued: 1742

Reason Issued: This medal commemorated the Pragmatic Sanction and the War of the Austrian Succession.

Classes or Types: One

Interesting Facts: The Pragmatic sanctions was an edict promulgated by Emperor Charles VI to assure that Maria Theresia would succeed him as the ruler of the Habsburg empire.

- The War of the Austrian Succession was a European conflict fought between 1740 and 1748. The war ended in a stalemate which led to the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle which confirmed Maria Theresa in her titles but at the cost of the loss of some Habsburg lands.

Hallmarks: None known

Design: Design: A round medal with a raised rim

Obverse: Within a raised rim is a scene in which can be seen the crowned figure of a seated Maria Theresia seated, holding the infant Josef (later Emperor Josef II) in her hands. Around the upper three-fourths of the medal starting at the seven o'clock position and ending at the five o'clock position is an inscription which reads **DE PRAGMATIQUE SANCTIE BELOOFT EN NOU VANMYN ERVELANDE BEROOFT**. Translation: The Pragmatic Sanction once empowered me, now robs me of my inheriyance. At the bottom of the medal is an exergue within which is the date **1742**.

Reverse: Within a raised rim is a scene in which Cardinal Fleury, chief Minister of France, is sitting at the viewers left and pointing on a map with a staff, and to his left Holy Roman emperor Charles VII Albert, King August III of Poland, and King Frederick II of Prussia, each pointing to areas on the map that they think they are entitled to. The map is labeled as follows **SILES** (Silesia), **SAX** (Saxony), **BOHEME** (Bohemia), **BYR** (Bavaria), **OOSTENE** (Austria), and **BAV**. Around the edge of the medal is an inscription starting near the eight o'clock position and ending at the four o'clock position which reads: **EEDE EN VERBONDE GEBROOKEN ENT VUUR ALOMME AANGESTOOKEN**. Translation: Oaths and covenants broken and fires ignited everywhere.

Weight: 15-18.1 grams

Size: 42.5-47 mm in diameter and 2 mm thick

Type of Material: Bronze

Variations: None known

Designer: Unknown

Manufacturer: Unknown

Number Issued: Unknown

Case: Unknown

Ribbon: Unknown

Attachments: None

Miniature: None known

